CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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AND MOTOR CO.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 103 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
STEAMER.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	DEPART.
Gyoko Maru	H. Ogata	28th April	5th May.
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	30th ,,	12th ,,
Honolulu Maru	S. Hirano	16th May	28th ,,
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	30th ,,	11th June

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arriva	Depart.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th Apl	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th ,,	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai ..	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager,

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,992
10th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,822
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
*KALYAN } Through steamers from
*DONGOLA } China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
1st May	MASHOBRA	8,288
8th June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA*	--
10th May	SICILIA	8,813

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th May	MALWA	10,941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
1st May	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
2nd ,,	VARSOVA	Buarch direct
3rd ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
4th ,,	BABALA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
5th ,,	VASNA	Buarch direct.
7th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th ,,	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, & Calcutta cargo only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1226.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 3st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C
BOMBAY OFFICE,
46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs 7,50,18,450-0-0
Paid up Capital and Reserves	Rs 2,43,55,535-0-0
Reserve liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,12,915-0-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL COFDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be eltained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accesible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Asturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-partielpating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize 'Bharat.'

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

(Established 1906.)

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

MARINE.

Liberal and quisk payments of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
E. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
23, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128,
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

BANKING.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Becharbhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwio Collins (Agencies) Ld. Comme c al Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr ond Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Berange.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

*BONAFIDE SALE.
PROPERTY OF M. K. HEERAMANECK.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY FIGURES, OLD CHINA CURIOS, SHOP NAMA AND GOLD EMBRIODERED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 3rd May sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck the following:—

One lot of rich carpets, 1 Box Ivory Gangifa 96 cards gold gilted liberian figures of Tora Emerald Engraved narshika, one "Shah Nama" Gold Churki Enamelled one lot of Gold rich Embroidered Dresses, Robes for Rajahs and Maharajah old Benares Saris, one lot Silver ware etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at old Small Cause Court building godown, Tribhowan Lane, Lamington Road, on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons, Government and Railway Contractors, Bombay, the following:—

40 bales Brown Canvas 6in. about 16,000 yards.
2 bales Khaki Bedford Cloth 28in., about 1,666 yards.
11 bales Cotton White Canvas 26in., 27in., about 6,600 yards.
9 bales Khaki Serge 54in., about 1,514½ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd May, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10,000 YARDS ALL WOOL WHITE AND SILVER GREY FLANNELS OF DIFFERENT COLOURS AND ABOUT 50 CWT. KHAKI NEWAR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street.

About 10000 yards all wool white and silver Grey Flannels of different colours.
About 50 cwt. Khaki Newar.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BUNDLES WIRE ROPES.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Jocooji and Sons and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. A. Kayum & Co., of Nagdevi Street.

4 Bundles Wire Ropes.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS.

TIMBER MERCHANS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS, AND SHIP BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padauk and White chunglam scants, Malabar wood Teak wood, Cheri wood, Devadar wood, Sal scraps, Jungle wood, Mixed wood, Poon wood, Benteak, Mangoe wood, Patli wood, Origon pine, Mangang wood, Singapori wood, Japanese Pine, Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mate Poles, Teak Poles, Teak Pickets, etc., etc., at the cotton depot Sewree Plot No. 2 lately pertaining to the timber sales committee of the Board of Industries and Munitions.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton depot Sewree Plot No. 2 the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Kheshavji Mulji and Piroshaw R. Vakharia.

A list of goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

20, Apollo Street,

Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 198 CASES PROVISIONS.
(JAMS, SARDINES AND SWISS MILK.)
6 CASES SWISS LACES AND 3 CASES GLASS WARE, ETC.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 1596 of 1921.

Kering Rupchand and Company .....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Mazar A. M. Dharamsi and Shirin Cassamally .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. Canji Dwarkadas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Shirin Cassamally the Second Defendant and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order made in the above suit on 13th day of April, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on Wednesday, the 3rd day of May 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the goods mentioned below:—

178 Cases Provisions Jams, etc.
15 Cases Sardines.
5 Cases Swiss Milks.
6 Cases Swiss Lace.
3 Cases Glassware.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent, Delivery within 3 days on payment of balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,126,240	£4,926,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjarmasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja.	Solo
Kota Radja,	Telang Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatisp
Padang	Welteverden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby Horse, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified DOCTOR for a pilgrim steamer. Apply immediately Box No. 8002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3564

WANTED—English speaking educated LADY COMPANION for highly respectable Mahomedan Lady and Daughter outside Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50. with board and residence. Apply sharp to Box No. 50, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An EXPERT in burning lime stones in perpetual kilns. A man with experience of control of labour will be preferred. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply with testimonials to or personally see S. GUPTA, Lime Manufacturer, Raipur, C. P., B.-N. Rly.
A C12895

LINOTYPE OPERATORS WANTED.—Piecework system anna one pies six per 1000 Ens of corrected matter per hour. Good copy. No. idle time. Apply GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, "THE MADRAS MAIL," MADRAS.
A C12897

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for a Local Mill. Apply with particulars of qualifications and experience, and copies of Testimonials: Box No. 7996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12868

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED A MANAGER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, under construction. Applicant must have had a thorough practical knowledge of building construction and machinery layout and erection which he will have immediately to supervise as also of running the Mills after erection. Candidate must be thoroughly experienced with the working of all the departments of a Cotton Mill, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching. None need apply who has not had practical experience of erection of building machinery layout and running of the Mill in all its departments. Applying stating experience and terms with copies of testimonials to, The Managing Agents Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A 12803

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS in Shorthand and Accountancy by an experienced teacher in spare time suitable for persons already engaged and wishing to further their prospects. Coaching rapid. Fees moderate. For particulars write to Box No. 8004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3569

AN experienced First Class ENGINEER, knowing Erection work, wants better position, works guaranteed in economy of fuel. Apply CHHOTABHAI KHODABHAI, Nadiad.
B R3561

COMPANION, SECRETARY OR WHOLE-TIME TUTOR.—A young, smart, educated Mahomedan gentleman of U. P. wants to go to any part of Europe, Hedjaz (for Haj) Mesopotamia or Persia (for ziarat) as Private Secretary, Companion or on Business; Please communicate with. SARDARZADA, MAHOMED ABDUL KARIM KHAN, C355, Begam Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan.
B C12898

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—An up-to-date FLAT, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawob Building, Hornby Road.
C R3560

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Mansion", Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C C12858

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpatty, monthly rent Rs. 350. Apply S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpatty Road.
C R3541

TO BE LET—A big SHOW ROOM, suitable for Motors and Motor Repair Workshop, near Ford Automobiles, French Bridge. Apply for particulars, THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
C R3531

TO LET at TARDEO ROAD—Honourable Byramji Jijibhoy's GART—FLATS and SHOPS of a new building with eleteric lights and other up-to-date conveniences. For rent, etc., apply to EXECUTORS of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3546

TO BE LET in Souter Street, Byculla, up-to-date commodious FIAT top floor, containing three Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room and three Baths, fitted with latest Sanitary fittings, Kitchen, with Gas Cooking Apparatus and servants godown. For further particulars and rent apply to Mr. P. H. BURN, "Shamrock," Souter Street, Agripada.
C R3521

TO BE LET—(1) For hot season at Mahableshwar "BELMONT HOUSE" (4 bedrooms), fully furnished, excellent view, outhouses, well, etc. (2) At Fort Street, opposite General Post Office, upper floors of two buildings and godowns fitted with electric lights, suitable for offices. For rent, etc., apply to EXECUTORS of Mr TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS. 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3547

TO BE LET—"BOMBAY VIEW", Matheran. For season ending June. Commodious storied house; lately repaired to suit modern requirements. Furnished but without crockery, cutlery and linen. Accommodation for redrooms and bathrooms, in addition reception rooms. Ample stable and out-houses. Available at moderate rent to a careful tenant. Please apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3549

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY to vegetarian Hindus, newly built Bungalow and rooms at Kandivli. One minute from station. Monthly rent Rs. 15 and upwards. Apply Box No. 8003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3567

NOW AVAILABLE, beautiful modern furnished ROOM, bath, electricity. Rs. 50 per mensem. DOCTOR HINMAN, American Malaria Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R3556

TO BE LET—As owner does not require it for one year FIRST and GROUND FLOORS of Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines. Fine spacious rooms, modern conveniences, ample kitchen and servants' accommodations. Available to good and careful tenants at reasonable rent. Garage and stables extra. Apply to Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3548

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

TYRES AT 50% BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

We still have a limited number of second grade Motor Tyres, of a well known make, at 50% below manufacturers' current list prices.

Owing to the higher import dutres, the prices of all makes of tyres will probably be increased very shortly, and motorists would not miss this remarkable opportunity. 'Phone or call without delay.

The Petrol and General Stores Supplying Co.,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Tele: No. 3910. 12846

FOR SALE—One "FIAL" LORRY 3½ ton model 1919, slighty used and one Direct current 20 B.H.P. 460 Volts, Motor, "Simens," slighty used. Apply EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC CO., 181, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Ja R3537

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—MARELLI 6 H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED—Two New LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 6" by 180 to 200 lbs. working pressure complete with all mountings and fittings. Apply with lowest price and Make, to MADHOWLAL MILLS, Ahmedabad.
R3466

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, one Beam Warper one hand sizing machine and a Diesel Oil Engine of 40 to 50 H.P. Apply with specification and lowest price to S. Aaron, Y.M.C.A. Byculla, Bombay.
K R3553

READY FOR SALE—One 60 B.H.P. Ruston CRUDE OIL ENGINE is in good working order. Apply to CHUNDURI SITA RAMAYYA, General Merchant, Mill-owner, Bezwada.
K R3516

CINEMA, Pathe Freres, Imperial English model, automatic take up, lens, condenser and lamp body with stand, 8 spools 12" dia. and 6000 ft. films. Brand new machine, only used a few times, cost Rs. 1,200. What offers? To D. SOMALINGAM, Estimator, P.W.D., Amraoti Berer
K R3551

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3499

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

DON'T LOSE THIS CHANCE TO BUY a grand, slightly used, best tuning, Cottage Piano (English make); also Violin, Gramophone, Benjo, Mandolin and Motor Cycle, which the Owner intends TO CLEAR as he is entour. Box No. 7999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3544

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEDDAR CHEESE—English White Loaf beautifully fresh on cut Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN AND CO., 65, Parsee Bazar.
T R3568

U. P. BOOT FACTORY. CAWNPORE—Ladies or Gent's best Cawnpore LEATHER SHOES, light and strong, Rs. 7-8.
T C12896

WHY WORRY! WHY FRET!!—We are here to dispose of all your goods and stocks at any time. We guarantee to get you a price which no one in Bombay will. A special boon to those leaving the station. All transactions private and confidential. Apply Box No. 8001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3559

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

TENDERS.

SALE OF EMPTY CHLORINE CYLINDERS

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, DETACHMENT, "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has a certain number of empty chlorine cylinders to be disposed of, samples of which can be seen in P.M.E. Section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon.
2. Intending purchasers are requested to submit their tenders to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 8th May, 1922, quoting rate per cylinder and stating the number of cylinders they are prepared to purchase.
3. The offers will hold good for one month.
(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett, "A" Supply Depot
Coy., Bombay.
Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall.
Fort, Bombay.
27th April. 1922.
TA C12874

YARN & COTTON READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for ready wastes (Yarn and Cotton) at the HINDOOSTAN Mill, situated at Jacob Circle and WESTERN INDIA MILL, situated at Kalachowky Road, which will be received at Company's Office No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, till TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1922. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on Company's printed forms only will be accepted.
TA C12828

SALE OF WASTES,

SEALED TENDERS are invited on or before 10th May, 1922, for the purchase of different sorts of ready wastes at the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., Sholapoor, as ell as for probable outturn of same from the 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923. For tender forms containing terms and conditions well as for inspection of samples and for rther particulars apply to the undersigned.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
TA C12839

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of about (1) 20,000 Rft. of water-tables, (2) 20,000 Rft. of kerbstones and (3) 40,000 Rft. of sett-stones for the use of the Road Department for the period ending 28-2-1923, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract and specification, etc., will be supplied to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will on application give further information that may be required.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.
TA C12894

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for one entirely new O Size "Horsefall" horizontal bolt and rivet making machine for making bolts and rivets upto 1/2" with any type of neck or head and with suitable tools for the manufacture of snapheaded rivets 3/8" dia by 9" long with necessary Furnace and blower complete by Messrs. Greenwood and Batley Ltd. of Leeds England. The original cost is Rs. 3500. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to:
K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 28th April, 1922.
TA T2903

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KHAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (1ST PART.)

TENDERS are invited for constructing roads in connection with the Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 at Khar (1st Part), and will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra, on the 10th May, 1922 up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time).
2. The approximate estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,21,548.
3. Tender forms will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 each, during office hours, on application to the Executive Engineer
4. Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing roads in connection with Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 Khar (1st Part.), and a sum of Rs. 1,200, in cash, as earnest money should be paid to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, and a Receipt for the same should be shown to the Executive Engineer, Andheri District.
5. Security deposit amounting to Rs. 5 per cent of the tendered amount will be required from the successful tenderer.
6 The Director of Development reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.
7. Specifications for the work conditions of contract and any further particulars required can be obtained in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District at Bandra, on any working day between 12 noon and 5 p.m.
Executive Engineer,
Andheri District.
Bandra, 29-4-22. 12904

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY ADVISED that on and from June 1st, 1922, the Victoria Terminus Goods Depot will be CLOSED for all goods booking. Consignments hitherto tendered at Victoria Terminus will, with effect from June 1st, be accepted at the Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder.
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
1st May 1922. C12906

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders who have not paid the 1st Call of Rs. 3 per share, that their shares have been forfeited by the Board of Directors by resolution passed at the Board's Meeting held on 12th April, 1922, and it has also been resolved that they will be held liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said shares notwithstanding the above forfeiture.
By Order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C12893

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GANGES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims damage or shortage are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.

THE KALYANMAL MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that in the last meeting of the Board of Directors held on 17th April, 1922, the following resolutions have been passed.
(1) *Re*: 3RD and final call.—The shareholders should pay to the Company the 3rd and final call at 25 per share (both kinds) on or before 20-5-22, failing which interest at 9 per cent per annum will be charged.
(2) *Re*: 2ND CALL.—The shareholders should pay to the Company the 2nd Call money at Rs. 25 per each of ordinary and preference shares with interest at 9 per cent on or before 20-5-22, failing which interest at 12 per cent will be charged instead of at 9 per cent per annum.
(3) *Re*: 1ST CALL.—The shareholders should pay to the Company the 1st Call money at Rs. 25 per each of ordinary and preference shares with interest on or before 20-6-22, failing which the shares will be forfeited.
(4) *Re*: ALLOTMENT.—Inspite of repeated warnings and notices some of the shareholders have not yet paid the allotment money consequently their shares (including the application money) have been forfeited by the Board of Directors in the meeting referred to above.
THACKCHANDJ KALYANMAL & CO.,
Agents.
Dated, 27th April, 1922. C12889

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY&
(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency)

THE INSTITUTE will re-open and new classes will be formed on Monday, the 26th June, 1922.
The courses of Instructions are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering (2) Electrical Engineering (3) Textile manufacture (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a)) Oil extraction, Purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) foods and drugs analysis (e) textile and tinctorial chemistry and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.
Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.
Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday, June 8th stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. This examination is compulsory for all intending candidates without exception.
All applicants will be examined on Thursday, the 15th June 1922 at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The Examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition.	A short essay.
(b) Drawing copying from the blackboard.	
(c) Arithmetic	As at Matric.
(d) Algebra	As at Matric.
(e) Natural science (Chemistry)	As at Matric.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

A fee of Rs. 5, charged for the registration of names in each case, for the entrance examination.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of TWELVE ANNAS or per V. P. P for THIRTEEN ANNAS on applying to the Principal.
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
12901

PUBLIC NOTICES

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

CURRENT PRICE LIST.

(In force from 16-2-1922 until further order.)

WASHING SOAP.

8 Oz. (two cakes) per case of one gross (12 doz. bars of two tablets each)	Rs.	A.	P.
	29	0	0
7 Oz. two cakes " " ..	27	0	0
4 Oz. four cakes " " ..	17	0	0

TOILET SOAP.

Sandal Wood Soap ..	Per doz.	4	0	0
Sugandhi " ..	"	9	0	0
Ba-Ba Rose " ..	"	9	0	0
Eau-de-cologne " ..	"	4	0	0
New Lavender " ..	"	4	0	0
Brown Windsor " ..	"	2	8	0
Jasmine " ..	"	4	0	0
Gulab " ..	"	4	0	0
Fine Carbolic of 5 per cent	"	2	0	0

N. B.—A discount of Re. 1 per gross of washing soap will be allowed if five or more cases are purchased at a time.
Other prices are nett.

The sole-agency of Messrs. V. Papiah Chetty and Bros., Avenue Road, Bangalore City. for the sale of goods manufactured at the above Factory. having terminated on the 28th February 1922, notice is hereby given that the factory will handle all the orders directly. There have been no other Agents appointed by the Factory. Please write for price list and conditions of sale. The Factory has a stock of soaps ready for delivery. The Factory is booking orders and the soaps will be despatched in the order in which they are booked. For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. G. SASTRI B.A., M. SC., (Lond.)
Industrial Chemist.

The Soaps are Stocked by
MESSRS. KAMATH BROS.
GAMDEVI, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

REPRESENTATIVE of a European Mercantile Firm will be proceeding to England and the Continent early in May and is prepared to undertake any suitable commissions in the way of arranging Agencies, making purchases or establishing connections. Write for interview to Messrs. ANDERSON ROGERS & WARD, LTD., Post Box 496, Bombay.
12833

TO LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, rom 1st. June, 1922, suitable for Banks, hops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to AJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rato of Re. 10 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 8th day of May 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of April, 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder at his registered address.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400—25—600 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Deploma in Public Health as required in the case of 1st Class Health Officer.
The selected candidate will have to give his whole time and attention to the business and work of the Committee and shall not during his engagement directly or indirectly engage in any other business, trade, profession, or calling whether alone, or jointly or as servant or in body or firm or person, and shall not be entitled, during his engagement, to accept either directly or indirectly any fee, gratuity or commission or benefit for any service, matter or thing whether connected with his duties or not unless previously authorised by the Committee.
The selected candidate shall conduct the work of the Committee on the principles laid down and instructions and orders given from time to time by the Committee or any other Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee and authorised in this behalf or by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President or any members appointed by the Committee.
The selected candidate shall have to give such adequate security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.
Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1922.
M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 27th April, 1922. C12888

NOTICE.

THE RECEIVER of the property of the firm of Messrs. Bhawani Sahai, Kashi Ram, wishes to give on lease the following Factories for one Year or more. (He is prepared to sell the same if reasonable price is offered).
1 Sutlej Flour Mills grinding capacity 1400 maunds daily with a 6 Tons Ice Plant situated at Ferozepore City, (in the Punjab).
2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory at Lyallpore, Chandausi, Chunian, Ballabgarh, and Steam Mills Ferozepore Cantt.
Intending Leasses or purchasers to communicate with The RECEIVER Mr. ANAND RAM, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Ferozepore City.
C12858

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF BHAI INDER SINGH, EXTRA SUB-JUDGE, DELHI.

GOKAL CHAND, Chief Booking Clerk, O. R. Ry., Delhi. ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
PARTAP SINGH, son of Dewa Singh, Nasik, Punjabi Bukhara, Bombay. ..... Defendant.
To,
PARTAP SINGH, Merchant, Nasik Punjabi Bukhara, Bombay.

WHEREAS the summonses were issued for service on you, which were returned unserved and the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that you are keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding service or that for any other reason the summonses cannot be served in the ordinary way: this notification is issued under Order 5 Rule 20 C. P. C. for your information to attend and defend the suit on the 13th June, 1922. In default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 22nd day of April, 1922.
INDAR SINGH,
Extra Sub-Judge,
Delhi.
12908

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye Werlid."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. P. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Masjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Charney Road.)

TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee : on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 p. m.

"The Devil's Kingdom"

"The Devil's Kingdom"

in 5 parts

featuring

DENMARK'S GREAT SCREEN ACTOR

OLAF FONNS

which is greater——

LOVE OR REVENGE?

Come and see the answer to this in

"The Devil's Kingdom"

See—how a man's whole life is absorbed in taking revenge for the wrong done to her sweet sister, inexperience of the wicked world and finally the Love comes in and puts revenge at bay,

When poverty finds itself suddenly surrounded by Riches it is only with great reluctance these can be thrown off

Love Conquers All

GLOBE CINEMA

Last 6 parts of

"NEW PROTEA."

Commencing, Saturday the 29th April 1922

The World's Greatest Thunder—Serial

"The Whirlwind"

A Thrilling Dramatic Story of Love, Hate and Stirring Adventures.

featuring

The celebrated Screen-Star, the Idol of Millions.

CHARLES HUTCHISON

America's death-defying Hero of dare-devil deeds assisted by

Miss. EDITH THORNTON

One of the Most Beautiful Girls on the screen, and an Athelete, specially called upon to assist HUTCHISON in his Dare-devil stunts in this Serial.

Remember "Dare-devil" CHARLES HUTCHISON in the "Great Gamble" and in the "DOUBLE ADVENTURE" He is coming back in the "Whirlwind" like a Whirlwind! It will sweep you off your feet. Nothing like it ever seen! SURE?

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW FIVE SHOWS

Commencing 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

No increase in Prices

THE STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Pathe's Latest and greatest Production

ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS

2nd chapter

"THE PETRIFIED TOWN"

For the First time in India

AESOP'S FABLES

modernised

A series of entirely new cartoon. each with a moral

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

AND

A POLLARD COMEDY

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.

Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M

Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-night To-night

at the

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

Parshuram Parshuram

(6 parts—6000 feet)

The stirring life-history of that fiery Brahmin Warrior who destroyed all Kshatriyas on earth Twenty-one times.

Coming Shortly

VIR ABHIMANYU,

By the Star Film Co A magnificent film.

Time Daily Four shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming Monday 8th May at 9 30

Return of the Stupendous Attraction!

Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd., present

"THE OPTIMYSTICS"

A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL & MYSTICAL MELANGE

OKITO

THE WONDERFUL WIZARD

Direct from a six months season with Maskelyne and Devant St. Georges Hall London

by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit

FRED ATTILLA

WILL COMMIT

A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by

'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'

VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED

BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,

THE EXCELSIOR

To day at 6 3 and 10 p. m.

SHORT VARIETY SEASON

Special Engagement of

LES BRETONS

The Great French Trick Cyclists.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

'FROM HAND TO MOUTH"

Pathe Gezette

Eve'o Review

TOM KEELE

and

WYN RAY

IN MUSICAL COMEDY

POPULAR PRICES

Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

THE EMPIRE

TODAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

THE HEART LINE

Featuring

LEAH BAIRD

A different man faced her from each point,

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"RAMAYANA"

in 21 parts of absorbing interest

This Week Concluding Episodes

(Parts 17th to 21st)

Come and See the Story of the Ages. A Superb Cinematographic Gem.

All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this

Stupendous Production

The First Indian Serial

Under public patronage

Lalitkalacarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE

will stage at BOMBAY,

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre

on Wednesday, 3rd, May 1922, at 8-30 p m.

HACH—MULACHA—BAP

Saturday, 6th, May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m.

MANICHHAKATIK

Sunday, 7th, May, 1922, at 3 p. m.

PARASHASI—

MAHA AKANKSHA.

c. 12199. *Proprietors.*

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Report of the Railway Committee.

The Indian Railway Committee was appointed on the 1st November, 1920, and held reliminary meetings in London before the English members came out to India. It travelled all over India excepting Burma and the full Committee met in London again in May, 1921, to take further or fresh evidence. The Committee submitted its report to the Secretary of State towards the end of August, 1921. This report was published about the middle of September, 1921, i.e., within a fortnight of the same being received by the Secretary of State and within eleven months from the date of apointment of the Committee. It is a notorious fact that if a proper etiology is to be made of the present unrest railway grievances will be found to have no little share in it. Whether it is the grievances of third class passengers, or the grievances of the Indian mercantile classes, the railway policy, as at present followed, has embittered the feelings of a large section of the people, as, through its manifestations it appears to be based on unfairness, injustice, inequality, extravagance and utter indifference to the care and comfort of the very people who are the best paymasters of the railways. Such a comprehensive enquiry was made practically after seventy years, as, though there were two parliamentary committees before the year 1900 and other "one man shows" after-wards no Indian evidence was taken nor was any Indian a member in connection with all these enquiries. The greatest importance was naturally attached to this report by the Indian public, who felt that the end of the railway troubles was approaching nearer. The committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in the last representation they have sent to Government on this subject observe pathetically that such prompt work of the said Committee encouraged the Indian public to believe that at least in railway matters the usual fate of reports of committees or commissions relating to Indian matters was to be avoided and that for once red tape and official showpace looked like being displaced by prompt businesslike action. Alas for the frailty of human hopes, especially when pitted against a supreme authority like the Government of India, who, from their height of eight thousand feet, relieved from the present heat and dust of the plains, secluded in their cool atmosphere, have very little time to think as to what is and what is not suitable to the feelings of the Indian people. The report is therefore lying neglected excepting in two important particulars to which the Chamber has drawn attention in their representation, which is characterised by a refreshing strength and vigour of tone.

Separation of Railway from the General Finance.

The Government of India were shrewd enough at least to see wherein action is essential for their own purposes. They found that the main item in the report, without realising which they would not be ablo to proceed further, was the question of finance and they got it passed in their own light and obtained a sanction from the Legislative Assembly for one hundred and fifty crores of rupees to be spent in five annual equal instalments. Unfortunately the step taken has been quite contrary to the recommendations of the Railway Committee. The Railway Finance Committee, to whom was entrusted the task of considering this question, unanimously shelved the question for some time to come, presumably on the ground that railway surplus was badly needed to help the revenues of the country. The Committee of the Chamber very rightly observe that the question of utilisation of the surplus has nothing to do with the way in which accounts are kept and that Government could have still separated the budget as recommended by the Railway Committee and at the same time rule that until the finances of the country were in a stronger position all the railway surplus be credited to the general revenue of the country.

State vs. Company Management of Railway

There is a suspicion in the public mind that the object of the Government in shelving such an important state document as the report of the Railway Commitee was due to the majority of this Committee insisting in no uncertain terms on the necessity of the management of the railways being taken up by the State. The Railway Committee write in their report that Indian public opinion is practically unanimously in demanding that the owner shall manage directly and they see no reason to believe that the mere transfer from the management of companies domiciled in England to companies domiciled in India would satisfy Indian public opinion. They observe further on:—

We attach great importance to the fact that Indian public opinion is against company management, and this not only on the general ground that Indian opinion is entitled to a great weight on a question such as this, but for another reason of great practical importance. It is with money secured on Indian taxation that the Indian Railways have been almost entirely built. It is the Indian public that uses the railways and pays the railway rates and fares. It is the Legislative Assembly at Delhi which under the new constitution votes the Railway budget. It is of the utmost importance that Indian public opinion should not be prepossessed against the Railway management. As a matter of practical politics it must always be remembered that a railway undertaking is a large and widespread concern; it employs a staff numbering very many thousands; and this staff some of whom will certainly be stupid, careless and possibly even corrupt, comes in contact every year with millions of customers, whether as traders or as passengers. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is a very true proverb in this connection. We do not think in this fallible world company management can be so good as to escape fierce, often unfair criticism from Indian opinion. Even if we were to assume that State management would not be better, we are quite sure that its failures would be judged more leniently by the Indian public."

It must be borne in mind that this powerful opinion gets additional strength from the fact that Sir William Acworth, who was appointed by the Government as Chairman of the Committee was always known as the greatest protagonist of Company management and yet he thought it necessary to declare that no other scheme except state management was practicable in India. Surely the Government of India, after this, will be committing a great breach of faith towards the Indian people if they quietly shelve the report and take no action upon the suggestions which have been made therein.

Third Class Passengers

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have summarised in their last paragraph all the different suggestions which have received the unanimous support of the Railway Committee, like the employment of Indians in the superior posts, third class passengers' grievances, etc., etc. In this connection we cannot but express our regret that some speakers at a meeting recently held in Bombay in connection with Railway questions should have thoughout it proper to observe that the report of the Railway Committee did not deal at all with the grievances of third class passengers. As a matter of fact the last seven paragraphs in chapter 5 are concerned mainly with grievances of third class passengers. They summarised the grievances as under:—

(a) Overcrowding to the extent at times of double or even more than double the approved carrying capacity.

(b) Inaccessibility and insanitary condition of w. c.'s in third class carriages for long distance journeys.

(c) Dirty condition of third class carriages.

(d) Inadequate water supply on station platforms.

(e) Inadequate food supply arrangements.

(f) Inadequate waiting sheds or waiting rooms.

(g) Insufficient booking office facilities.

(h) Uncivil treatment by Railway Staff.

One naturally feels curious to know as to what portion of the sums alloted to the railways is now going to be spent on relieving the hard lot of third class passengers in near future.

Training up Labour.

In view of the attention which is now directed to the question of trade unions and the possibility of a great labour movement developing in this country on the lines of that going on in Western countries it is interesting to learn that the Federation of Labour of the United States is to set up in Coincinnati its first National School" to training labour leaders to cope with representatives of Capital." This school is to be known as the "American Academy of Christian Democracy." The first Board of Directors shows some names which have already figured in labour fights. The course will include grammer, public speaking, writing for the press, parliamentary law and practice, policies and methods of the Federation, and industrial, political and Christian Democracy. Labour atpresent "has not much a fair chance because its leaders in general have not been able to meet the well educated, intellectually trained, brainy capitalists on a level; this new national school will brighten them and make them intellectual equals with the men with whom they must come in contact in order to reserve labour's interests." Such a school is not only essential for our labour, but also for capital as well as also for a very large number of members of the different legislative assemblies, for it has unfortunately come to be believed that people can lead a public life and pose as leaders of public opinion without much solid grounding in the various questions which they are expected to handle on the floor of the council chamber or in public institutions.

Thought for the week.

Democratic Government with all its defects, has come into the world to stay. If disaster is to be avoided, we must educate our masters. Finance, always a most important question, is likely for a long time to come to be a vital question in every nation. To explain and enforce its root principles to the citizen is not an impossible task; indeed we incline to think it would be easier to transform the average elector into a sane financier that the average politician.

British vs. Continental Stores.

The following two instances taken from the India Rubber Journal and the Manchester Guardian Commercial respectively will be very interesting to our readers in view of the fight being carried on by the Indian Merchants' Chamber with regard to the purchase of stores in the cheapest market:—

German Cables for Dundee, Berlin offer accepted. Dundee Town Council has accepted the offer of a Berlin firm for the suply of cables for the electricity system. The lowest British offer was £851, but at the same time it was reported that the German firm was prepared to offercable of the same quality at least ten per cent. cheaper. When the Electricity Committee considered the matter, Mr. J. G. Fraser moved that the British offer be accepted. Mr. H. Richardson, the Engineer, pointed out that it would mean a saving of £80 to £100 in this case, whereas if they let it go out that they were shutting the door to continental offers it would mean the payment of scores of thousands more in the future than would otherwise be the case. Mr. Fraser's motion was not seconded, and the German offfer was accordingly accepted.

There is such a thing as being too smart. A Belgian manufacturer whom I met today over a cup of coffee told me that sometime ago he wanted some new machinery. The British quotation was 32 per cent. higher than the German, but my Belgian friend patriotically resolved to give the British offer a chance. When he eventually got his machinery he found it had been made in Germany! He now swears that been made in Germany! He now swears that never again will he let patriotism interfere with business."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 28th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand		10 36
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 80
New York, 10-30 a.m. May		17 98
(As known in Liverpool at July		17 58
closing time.) Oct.		17 07
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. May		18 05
July		18 09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 28th.

Months	To-day's Price.
April	—
May	10 13
June	—
July	10 17
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 13
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10 06
June	10 07
July	10 13
August	10 12
September	10 10
Oct.	10 09
November	10 07
December	10 06
January	10 05
February	10 03
March	10 02
April	—

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28th.

Months	To-day's price.
May	16 00
June	16 15
July	16 35
Aug.	16 55
September	16 70
Oct.	16 90
Nov.	17 00
Dec.	17 05
Jan.	17 15
April	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 28th.

M. G. Bengal Good		7 00
" Fully Good		7 40
" Fine		7 80
" No. 1 Oomra, Good		8 30
" " Fully Good		8 70
" " Fine		9 10
M. G. Broach Good		8 88
" Fully Good		9 28
" Fine		9 68
G. Scinde Good,		6 90
" Fully Good		7 30
" Fine		7 70

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 28th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forward	81,000
" Imports	10,000
" Stock	981,000
Actual Weekly Sales	59,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers cloth	30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	18 20
Futures at New York July	17 74
Futures at New York Oct.	17 83
Futures at New York Jan.	17 —
Spot Cotton at New York	18 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans May	16 98
Futures at New Orleans July	17 21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 1 2
Demand B	—
Silver Comercial Bard U. S.	—
Do. Bullion	67 1/8

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	98,000
" Exports to Great Britain	49,000
" " to France and Continent	33,000
" " to Japan	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	949,000
" " at Interior Ports	990,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 28th.

Futures at New York	May	18 20
	July	17 74
	Oct.	17 83
	Jan.	17 80

Liverpool, April 28th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 06
	July	10 13
	Oct.	10 09
	Jan.	10 05

London, April 28th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/ 7/32 Steady
Bar Gold	2 4 13 3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 28th.

Rentes 3 per cent	—
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8
" " 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, April 28th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Paid Buyers	56/6
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	56
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	57

Tone:—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1 2
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 40 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair expore Dual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guze at, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar. April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Dull ore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21

Tone of Linseed:—Easier.

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Buye Valuers	£ 91/8
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Sellers	
Steadier Paid	18 1/8
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Paid Firmer Quiet	£ 20 5/8
Linseed Plate Export	18000 Tons

Tone:—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 87 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£99 5 8
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 7 8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	67 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 1/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	8 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone:—Very Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19
Do. Do. June July Sellers	18/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/11 1/2

Tone:—No Business

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 1.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 481 and declined to Rs. 477 F. G. M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 503½ and steadily declined to Rs. 496½ on selling by Offices and one of the Japanese Houses. Again touching Rs. 499 on scattered buying it remained Rs. 497 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 498. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 498½ and advancing upto Rs. 500 closed at Rs. 498½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 396 and eased to Rs. 390. Again touching Rs. 392 declined to Rs. 388 on Office selling. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 390. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 418 and went down till Rs. 405 on Japan and office free selling. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 408. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 350 and July Rs. 360.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady on Saturday last. Japan Exporters purchased fairly good quantity and about 6000 bs. are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 1st.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May		478
" " "	July August		498 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May		381
" " "	July		381
Fine Oomra	May		391
" " "	July		409
Southern	May/June		390
"	July/Aug.		390

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1st.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		481
" " "	July Augt		4 8
Fully Good Bengal	May		365
" " "	July		389

Continued on next page

TIDE OF REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

POLICE "FRIGHTFULNESS" AT RAIKOT.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

The Congress Publicity Bureau, Punjab, has issued the following report of the Congress activities in the Punjab during the week ending 15th April:—

The tide of repression has continued to rise during the past week and the situation may truly be said to have already become grave in certain districts. Ludhiana, Hoshiarpore and Sialkot seem to be the worst sufferers at present. During the week under report 29 persons were arrested in Hoshiarpore, and 24 at Zaffarwal in the Sialkot District. The number of arrests at other places is smaller. The number of Sikhs arrested, as reported in the latest S. G. P. Committee's communique, dated the 15th instant, has reached the respectable figure of 1471. The number of other arrests is not exactly known, but probably the total arrests since the 8th March, 1922, does not exceed 2,500. This number includes the Sikhs also. As stated in the previous week's report, Sardar Kharak Singh was arrested under section 107, but at the time of trial he was tried and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the manufacturing of Kirpans, the use of which, without limitation of size, is allowed to the Sikhs. During the last week, another charge under section 124A was framed against S. Kharak Singh and on this charge he was convicted to 3 years' imprisonment after a couple of hours' trial. Another notable arrest was that of S. Tara Singh, B. A., Editor, "Pardeshi Akali." He was arrested under one of the securities sections of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, but has since been released. S. Khazab Singh, retired E. A. C. of Sialkot, who was arrested and released last week, has been re-arrested on the 11th.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEES.

At Rajkot, in the Ludhiana District, very serious allegations against the treatment of the police reached the Congress Committee at the beginning of the week under review. Syed Attaullah Shah, Bar-at-Law, a leading non-co-operator at Jullundhar, was deputed to proceed to Rajkot and make enquiries. He has submitted the following reports:—

In obedience to the orders of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, I proceeded to Rajkot on the 9th April, 1922, to enquire into the happenings of the 1st and 5th of April of which an account has already appeared in the press. I examined more than a dozen witnesses who have been themselves the subject of wrath of the authorities. The facts as ascertained from the evidence are as follows:—

On 1st April, 1922, Maulvi Fazal Haque, the President of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees was arrested at his own house by a European Additional Superintendent of Police in company with some military and police. The Maulvi Sahib was then taken to the Thana receiving the homage and respects of all classes of people. The Additional Superintendent could not tolerate this. He called upon all persons to salam him, and on their refusal to do so he thrashed them. The public remained calm and non-violent throughout.

On 2nd April the whole town observed a hartal.

The Additional Superintendent visited Rajkot again on the 5th. The proceedings of the 1st and the hartal of the 2nd April had further incensed him. With his band of Military and the Police he passed through the bazars spreading terror. He re-enacted the scene of the 1st April. In the afternoon he gathered together in the Thana many of the shop-keepers and demanded of them the reason of the hartal of the 2nd April. The answer was simple;—The inhumanities of the 1st April had thrown the city into a voluntary hartal. The shopkeepers were given 5 stripes each and the punishment was doubled in the case of one Kundan Lal who had offered himself to be the first object of the Sahib's tryanny.

The number of others who received more or less serious injuries, is by no means a small one and conclusively proves that a very free use of lathies and blows was made by the Police. Abusive language was freely indulged in. A shopkeeper was dragged out of his shop by his legs, others were made to salam, kicked and insulted in other ways. No stone was left unturned to humiliate the people of the town. Some of the excesses committed by the authorities reminded one of the treatment meted to the people during the Martial Law days.

There are still some who are either being treated for their injuries or have scars left on their bodies.

In the investigation I had associated myself with Maulvi Mohammad Nazim, President Khilafat Committee, Ludhiana, and Dr. Chandar Bhan, Municipal Commissioner and President District Congress Committee, Ludhiana, who helped me in making enquiries on the spot.

The statements of the witnesses which are appended herewith, were taken in their presence. My thanks are due to the above mentioned gentlemen, who so kindly helped me in this work.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) ATTAULLAH SHAH,
Bar-at-Law and
Municipal Commissioner, Jullundhar.

At Gujranwala 21 gentlemen including the Secretary, District Congress Committee, the Captain of the Congress Volunteer Corps and Captain of the Khilafat Volunteer Corps, were arrested during the previous week. Of these four gentlemen, who did not belong to any political organisation, decided to defend themselves, but the others preferred to content themselves with putting in a written statement only. The trial was held on Monday, the 10th instant. Meanwhile, the Punjab Provincial Congress Working Committee has appointed a Committee of Enquiry consisting of Professor Ruchi Ram Shau (President), L. Mela Ham, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, and M. Sirajuddin, Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, to enquire into the allegations made against them by the Police. The Committee met at Gujranwala on the 8th, 9th and 10th and recorded about 30 statements. It must be mentioned that before beginning the enquiry all the three judges were sworn in and the statements of witnesses were also made on oath. The enquiry is still proceeding.

PRESS.

Two new daily papers all in Urdu have lately come into existence, namely the "Jamhur," and the "Azad". Both papers profess a non-co-operation policy. The blind Editor of the "Zamindar"—Hafiz Syed Ahmad, has been convicted and so is S. Sardara Singh, Editor of the "Azad Akali".

PT. M. M. MALAVIYA'S VISIT.

Pt. M. M. Malaviya arrived at Lahore on the morning of the 12th instant. His present object is coming to the Province is to make personal enquiries regarding the severe repression to which the Province is being subjected. While at Lahore, he was asked to address a meeting of the members of the City Congress Committee. This meting was declared as unlawful by Major M. L. Ferrar, District Magistrate of Lahore.

A second meeting also was declared illegal and the Hall was taken possession of by the Police who would not allow any person to enter at all, much less held a meeting and take the consequences. Since then Pt. Malaviyaji has gone to Lyallpur, Gujranwala, etc., where he has been lecturing to huge audiences.

A general hartal was observed on the 18th instant all over the Province instead of the 13th. Prayers, meetings and bonfires were held in several places. At Lahore about 80 thousand people including about 15 thousand ladies gathered together on the bank of the River Ravi to witness huge bonfire which was lighted up by Dr. Gopichand, General Secretary, P. P. C. C. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya who was here, offered a touching prayer.

PANCHAYATS.

During the last four or five months very large number of Panchayat Committees have been formed all over the Province, but they are not under any Central organisation and different Panchayats observe different rules. This has given rise to some irregularities, specially on account of the inexperience of the judges selected to try the cases. With a view to regularise the work of the Panchayat, the Punjab Provincial Congress Working Committee has appointed a small Subject Committee of lawyers to drop a set of rules of procedure, device a system of awards and prescribe the necessary forms. The report of the Sub-Committee is being anxiously awaited and it is expected that before long a net work of Panchayats will be spread over the Province. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the police officers have arrested the members of the Panchayats existing in some of the places.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondent.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which offered at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE—Please ask for testimonials.

J. P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Banares City.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Fine Oomra's	May		391
" "	July		408
Southern	May June		490
"	July Aug.		500

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1st.

Description, Super	Fine	F Good	Good fine	
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab		385	365	345
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	410	395	380	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	445	430	415	—
M. G. Central P. No 2	430	415	400	—
M. G. Broach	—	500	480	480
M. G. Punjab American	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 29th April 1922.

Cotton	10712	Bales
Wheat	2306	Cwt.
Linseed	133·4	"
Rape, cts	4114	"
Gingelly seed	978	"
Poppyseed	477	"
Groundnuts	1232	"
Castorseed	3375	"
Rice	30931	"
Myrabollams	1248	"
Cottonseed	1 373	"
Mowrasood	Nil	
Gram	1057	"
Juvar	1638	"
Mawar	155	"
Fariov	433	"
Bajra	1113	"
Coal	2792	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1st.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 5/32
Bank Demand	1/3 3 16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/3 3/8
Fos. Demand	297
American Dollars	361
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	274
Japan	169 1/2
Singapor	184

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 1st. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	73 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0	15 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 2 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	—
Teelseed Black	70 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	—
Jawa	—	—
Mowrasced	7 8 0	—
Barley	55 0 0	—
Castorseed	66 0 0	—
Cotton Seeds Read	38 8 0	5 10 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, 1.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-1-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-14-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-12-6.
Bars Silver ready 94-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 94-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 94-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5-32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 3/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/8.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 7/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 9/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 300.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 320.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 310.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 160½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 164½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 184.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 361.
London Silver ready d. 34-3/8.
London Silver forward d. 34-3/8.
Tone of Silver Quiet Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.42 5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.20.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.70.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 52.50.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 83.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 1250.
Prague Exchange Krons. 228.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/4.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

ARRESTS IN U. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Tahsil Roorki (Dist. Saharanpur):—

Swami Bam Deo daudi Swami was arrested on the 7th March under Section 144A and 153A and sentenced to 2½ years' S. I. on 5th April.

Pt. Lakshmi Narain was arrested on 26th March under Section 108 C. P. C. and sentenced to one year's S. I. on the 3rd April.

Chaudhri Asa Ram Nagal was arrested on the 4th April under Section 174.

Thakur Sobha Singh was arrested under Section 144 and sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment.

Mirzapur.—

Several Congress workers were arrested here under Section 109. 22 were sentenced to one year's R. I. and the cases against 12 are still pending. Warrants of arrest against 18 more have been issued.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, April 30th.

Theese of obsrvations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr ls			29.78
Temperature of Air	degree		86 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		79.3
Dew Point	"		76 8
Relative humidity of Air	"		0.746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—16)	"		1 0
Maximum temperature of Air	"		92.9
Minimum do do do	"		80 6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NNW,NW.		
Movement of Wind do	miles.		216

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal throughout. Both day and night temperatures are locally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual Night temperature is above normal at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in Bikaner and upper Sind; Jacobabad recorded a maximum of 114 deg. Night temperature is above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch, but is in excess at Deesa, Bhuj and Rajkot. Day temperature is higher than usual at Neemuch. Elsewhere temperature does not differ appreciably from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear, and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is normal. Night temperature is in excess at Nagpur, but is in defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is normal or in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and Belgaum, but is in defect at Malegaon, Nizamabad and Bijapur. Day temperature does not differ much from the normal. Night temperature is locally above normal in the Bombay Deccan, but is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few showers have fallen in Malabar and the Madras Deccan, but the amounts have been insignificant. Fine clear weather prevails generally except in the southern half of the Peninsula where skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Light cloud is also present in the Punjab owing to the passage of a western disturbance in the extreme north. Weather conditions typical of the month of May are setting in, and the hottest area is now in upper Sind.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th April 1922.

Information from Burma and Assam is incomplete. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, South-East Madras and Coorg, and at a few station in Bengal, Assam and on the North Madras coast. A feeble western disturbance is approaching the North-West frontier, and Drosh has had a light fall of rain.

The chief amounts are:—Silchar one inch. Cochin, Salem a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF MAY 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Max. of past 24 hours	Min. of past 24 hours	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total for 24 hours	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	79	70	..	1.07	+1.24
Do. 30th	88.8	78.6	80	5.72	+1.66
Jask	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	91.1	80 8	77	1.18	—1.93
Do. 29th	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	107·	75.6	33	1.69	—0.10
Rawalpindi	99.	7.6	22	11.80	+1.37
Lahore	105.6	70.4	27	1.66	—2.26
Hissar	107	72.1	2	1.23	—0 99
Ambala	106.7	72.4	12	2.79	—2 05
Delhi	105.2	82.1	24	0.85	—2.53
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	108.5	81.1	18	0.90	—1 14
Mainpuri	108.1	78.2	33	0.75	—1.95
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	107 6	85.4	24	2.50	—0.01
Allahabad	103.1	81.5	65	1.58	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	102.7	73.4	33	1.60	+1.86
Karachi	86.9	77.9	88	1.49	—0.18
Ajmer	100.6	75.4	23	0.08	—1.42
Jaipur	98.8	78.2	18	0.28	—1.48
Kotah	110.4	80.8	11	0.06	—1.41
Mount Abu	81.0	74.0	15	0.27	—0.99
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
West—					
Bhuj	101.6	75.5	70	0	—0.51
Dwarka	89.8	81.4	87	0	—0.83
Veraval	87.8	81.3	89	0.04	—0.42
Rajkot	97.0	81.8	49	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Pare	1 2.8	84.8	85	0	—0.60
Surat	91.3	76.9	69	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	104.2	81.5	32	0	—0.41
Deesa	111.5	74.1	37	0	—0.55
Neemuch	106.7	80.8	67	0.48	—0.49
Indore	106.8	80.1	54	0.36	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	105.8	76.5	25	2.36	—0.80
Sangor	106.8	80.0	18	1.95	—0.53
Mosangabad	110.7	80.0	24	2.80	+0.75
Khandwa	111.2	82.1	8	2.20	+0.79
Akola	113.1	86.7	23	2.35	+0.07
Amraoti	111.0	86.7	22	0.69	—1.85
Nagpur	111.8	84.9	19	0.04	—2 61
Chanda	110.8	80.	27	1.32	—2.36
Raipur	103.7	73.9	18	1.20	—1.7
KONKAN—					
Bombay	93.	81.2	76	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	9	2	70	0.41	—3
Marmugoa	3.8	80.9	71	1.78	—0
Karwar	92.1	1.9	63	1.85	—0
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	101.6	76.0	25	0.70	—0.51
Ahmednagar	102.6	71.5	63	1.00	+0 18
Poona	94.4	65.4	76	1.41	—0 05
Sholapur	..	..	..	.80	+0 07
Bijapur	100.7	73.8	80	0.60	4.86
Belgaum	90.9	68.0	78	7.60	+3 74
Aurangabad	105.	76.8	43	1.59	—0 33
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.6	84.1	35	3.53	+0 75
Hyderabd	106.4	81.9	48	7.10	+4.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	91.4	80.2	76	0.01	5 53 +0.51
Calicut	92.	76.6	60	0.66	5.33 —5.26
Cochin	93.	78.2	72	0.08	15.10 1.80
Colombo	90.	78.1	94	0.01	30.93 —10.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	96.	82.1	70	..	3.50 —4.09
Bellary	101.8	78.2	57	..	4.08 +1.44
Cuddapah	107.	87.	51	0 08	3.69 —1.91
Madras	96.	81.	69	..	0.59 —11.87
Bangalore	91.	70.	70	..	5.48 0.20
Coimbore	98.	73.	66	..	9.53 +2.15
Trichinopoly	105	1	67	..	5.88 —5.9
Negapatam	97.	82.	67	..	15.04 —17.23

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Tu.	2	m 2 0	26 0	2	m 8 2	16 2
		2 57a	27 2		× 55a	19 7
W	3	m 2 44	27 6	3	m 4 41	16 3
		3 44a	27 2		5 2a	7 9
Th.	4	m 3 48	24 8	4	m 9 52	17 11
		4 46a	26 2		11 27a	19 11
F	5	m 5 12	24 5	5	m 11 19	18 8
		5 52a	26 0			
S	6	m 6 36	24 8	6	m 0 57	19 2
		7 10a	26 3		0 47a	18 11
S	7	m 8 2	25 7	7	m 1 57	18 6
		8 23a	26 9		2 7a	18 7
M	8	m 10 8	25 10	8	m 3 3	17 10
		10 6a	26 4		3 46a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
May	2 (Tuesday) ..	6h. 31m	.. 6h. 53m.
..	3 (Wednesday) ..	6h. 30m.	.. 6h. 54m.
..	4 (Thursday) ..	6h. 29m.	.. 6h. 54m.
..	5 (Friday) ..	6h. 28m.	.. 6h. 54m.
..	6 (Saturday) ..	6h. 33m.	.. 6h. 55m.
..	7 (Sunday) ..	6h. 58m.	.. 6h. 55m.
..	8 (Monday) ..	6h. 32m.	.. 6h. 55m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.8m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 2h. 12.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 59.2m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 10h. 38.7m. a.m.

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Cushion strop	1 8	Valet Safety	12 0
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" Double blade	2 12	Harrison Double Blade Knife,	2 4

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MALABAR TRAGEDY

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

IV *

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

Having dealt with the causes that led to the Mapilla outbreak it now remains to consider the reasons that led to the prolongation of the trouble. With the first bloodshed, Martial Law was declared throughout the disturbed area and special tribunals of an extra-judicial character were set up to deal with persons arrested in connection with the disturbances. Troops were brought in from Bangalore, and H. M. S. Comus landed at Calicut a goodly number of reinforcements. Forces were distributed all along the railway line in the affected area, and wherever damage had been done to railway line, bridges, buildings or telegraph wires, the work of repairing and restoring was taken in hand. Patrols were organized and forces despatched to deal with the rebels as the Mapillas were now described. The freedom of movement of the Mapillas was stopped and the railway ordered not to book any Mapilla passengers. Military tactics were employed to isolate the Mapillas and hem them in on all sides. The only obstacle to the progress of this encircling movement of the troops was the nature of the country especially in the most intensely active parts of Ernad and Walunad.

In this connection, the following description of Malabar is of considerable value.

"On the east it is separated from Coorg, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore by the Western Ghats, which form a continuous mountain barrier from 3,000 to 8,000 feet high, at a distance from the coast which varies from 20 miles in the north to 60 in the south, and are interrupted only at the Palghat Gap, 16 miles wide, the one break in the whole of the range. In two places, the limits of the district extend beyond the mountain wall: namely, in the Wynaad Taluk; and in the Attapadi and Silent Valleys which lie behind the irregular ridge stretching from the Kundahs to the northern pillar of the Palghat Gap. The most conspicuous peak in the Malabar Hills is the Camel's Hump or *Vavul Mala*, 7,660 feet high, which heads a magnificent buttress thrown out to the south-west below the Tamarasseri Pass, where the general line of the Ghats recedes eastward. This spur constitutes the right flank of the Nilambur Valley, while the left is formed by the Kundahs which rise to over 8,000 feet in the Nilgiri Hills and Makurti peaks on the Nilgiri boundary.

"The Ghats are thickly wooded in most parts, and contain mountain scenery of unrivalled beauty, many of the peaks being precipitous and inaccessible. The country below presents the general appearance of a sea of forest-covered hills. Long wooded spurs with deep ravines run down from the main range, and are succeeded by the gentler slopes, covered with low jungle and by bare downs with gradually widening valleys of luxuriant cultivation."

There are many forests, particularly in the north of the Wynaad and at Nilambur in the Ernad Taluk, where there are valuable teak plantations. Ernad which has been the storm centre is the most distinctively Mapilla taluk," and is "made up of hills clothed with forest. The eastern portion includes the really of Nilambur which produces the finest teak and other timber in the district. The centre contains several smaller ranges which separate more level valleys. The Walavanad Taluk, "runs along the foot of the Western Ghats, many of the spurs of which extend into it. A detached portion, the Attadpadi Valley lies beyond this range. The rest is a series of hills and dales" which are covered with groves of fruit trees and dotted with the dwellings of cultivators or given to rice cultivation. The Wynaad taluk, which also figures prominently in connection with the outbreak lies amid the Ghats at an average height of 3,000 feet above sea-level. Its most characteristic feature, are 'low ridges of hills, with sharp peaks, rising in some places to 6,000 feet and extensive valleys.' The taluk contains wide forests which abound in game and are rich in teak and blackwood and other valuable timber.

Above all is the fact that the Ernad taluk is the real storm centre. Even in the past, "with few exceptions the outbreaks have originated within a radius of 15 miles round Pandalur, a hill in Ernad which was the home of one of the chief Mapilla robbers who disturbed the early years of British supremacy, It lies amid large tracts of uncleared jungle, which have long attracted the unsuccessful Mapillas who are crowded out of their villages in the west, and who remain for the most part ignorant and destitute *ready on slight provocation to let their smouldering fanaticism kindle.*" (My italics).

SUITED FOR GUERILLA WARFARE.

Thus, it will be seen that the country is very difficult to deal with and exceptionally well adapted by nature for guerilla warfare. The British troops, who were poured into the area as rapidly as means of transport by rail and road and water would allow, were found unsuited to undertake operations on an extensive scale in a country whose physiographical conditions baffled them at every turn. They were used, in the beginning especially, for garrisoning duty or holding important points on the railway or were kept mostly on the defensive. Later on, the Gurkhas and then Chin-Chins—the head hunters of Burma—were largely employed in carrying the operations into the interior. While at Madras, I had the authority of a very highly-placed officials that "the Gurkhas had proved but a poor match against the Mapilla 'insurgents and fugitives" who had retired into the jungles and hills, so difficult of access to those not fully acquainted with the countryside. It was thereafter, I believe, that the services of the Chin-Chins were largely used in the warefare, against the Mapillas. An auxilialy police consisting of discharged territorials or ex-members of the university Corps, who were almost without exception Hindus of various denominations of the locality, was organized to serve as a reconnoitring party, to locate the Mapillas and bring information about their strength and movements. Many of the Hindu auxiliary Policemen whose religious passions had been irreconcilably embittered by the unwearying and endless tales of atrocities committed by the Mapillas on Hindus, the forcible conversions, the desecration of Hindu temples, etc., appear to have been ruthless in their desire to avenge the wrongs done to the Hindus I was shocked to hear a young Hindu auxiliary belonging to a respectable family boasting of his and some of his comrades' brutal achievements by way of stern retaliation, with ill-omened levity, as it seemed to me, and the picture presented by my young Hindu friend was too diabolical to bear repetition. Nor is this the place to deal with the pitiless retribution that many of the Thiyya fanatics visited upon unoffending Mapilla men, women and children, respecting neither age nor sex. Of the retaliatory measures taken against the Mapillas, there is now more than hear say evidence, and it appears on the whole that the Mapillas as a community have been taught to rue the day when some of their Kinsmen and brothers in faith lost their heads and took to defying law and authority and committed excesses of an indescribable character on their Hindu neighbours. With these aspects of the tragedy, I hope to deal in their proper sequence.

What I want to point out here is the reason for the prolongation of a distressing situation. The nature of the country, which is admirably suited for guerilla warfare, I have already described. The Mapillas and the Nayars in Malabar have been notorious in the past for their guerilla instincts and nature is an admirable aid to them. Then, there is the well recognized Mapilla characteristic, namely, "a desperate fanaticism," which is by no means a myth. Ordinarily, in the case of many of those who swell the numbers of rioters, no definite motive can ever be ascribed. We were told in the early stages that at the mere rumour of the assault on the Tirurangadi mosque and the arrest of the principal Tangals, hundreds of Mapillas collected at the place and their behaviour was so menacing that Mr. Thomas who had vainly eassayed the task of arresting the leaders in their own stronghold and sanctuary, with an absurdly inadequate force behind him, had precipitately to retire, leaving the assembled Mapillas in a glow of triumph and with an unreasoned idea that British authority in Malabar had come to an end. If that was the feeling induced among them by the flight of Mr. Thomas and his forces, no wonder that events should have ultimately taken a course, which every true well-wisher of the country has deplored. It is, quite possible that some of the more unscrupulous among the Tangals played upon the credulity of their lawless and ignorant followers of the interior, and by giving a religious turn to the whole affair, drove them to deeds of desperation. More than all this was the presence of a large body of Mapilla ex-soldiers among the population. I do not think it is correct to say that these were actuated by any religious motives or by a sense of the peril to Islam. On the other hand they had suffered considerably since their disbandment, as a result of unemployment and high prices, and I was told that they constituted a serious menace to peace. Why this body of men fully trained in the use of modern weapons of warfare and not less conversant with modern methods of attack and defence, were sent back from the field of operations in Mesopotamia and Asia Minor and then let loose among the peaceful inhabitants I do not know though it is obvious they could not have very well been further employed in the operations against their own co-religionists. In any case, it was a blunder of great magnitude to have employed these men against their own brothers in faith and the only alternative open to the authorities was, it appears, to disband them. The men were, however, let loose amidst a quiet and peaceful population at a critical moment, and with no employment, and their only means of subsistence gone, they were mostly thrown on the charity of the public, which could never be constant, and most of them had perforce to take to predatory methods to eke out a living. It may be that they too were distinguished by the desperate fanaticism, which seems to be in their blood. What they had heard and witnessed while abroad may conceivably have given point to their fanaticism. They threw in their lot with other fanatics, the moment there was an opportunity, swelling their number and adding to the difficulties of the situation.

TENDENCY OF OFFICIALDOM.

Apart from this, the natural tendency on the part of distracted officialdom to suspect every Mapilla of being a rebel, active or potential, and the common belief among the Mapillas that if they fell into the hands of the authorities they would be given no quarter, must have led the major portion of Mapillas, men, women and children, to become fugitives in the hills and jungles, preferring death from starvation rather than to fall into the hands of the Police or the military.

Early in the course of the campaign, the treatment meted out to Ali Musaliar, who has long since been executed, must have acted as a deterrent preventing many of the peacefully disposed Mapillas or even those who had actively participated in the disturbance from early surrender. Ali Musaliar was highly venerated among the Mapillas and was indisputably the leader who wielded the greatest influence over his disciples. It appears from accounts given to me by persons who knew the Musaliar that the latter had a lovable personality and was possessed of much personal magnetism that attracted to him persons of all communities. Among the whole Mapilla population of the Calicut District, Ali Musaliar, I was told by a friend who had the opportunity of working with him, in times past, was the one man who constantly exerted his influenced on the side of peace and non-violence and his influence inculcated among his flock the doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi and the nation. He also strove, so I was told, to bring about a closer *entente* between the Musalmans and Hindus of Malabar than actually existed before the outbreak, but because of his political predilections he had long ago ceased to be a *persona grata* at West Hill. It was the projected arrest of so esteemed and influential a leader as the Musaliar while he was at his mosque at Tirurangadi and on a day specially sacred to Mussulmans of all shades and denominations, that led to the sudden excitement among his followers, whose number was large, and reaction ensued. On the advice of friends, when it was pointed out to him, as a duty, Ali Musaliar, I was told, readily consented to give up his own life, if thereby he could hasten the advent of peace to the distracted country. The Musaliar voluntarily surrendered himself to authority at the first convenient opportunity and had he been treated generously the authorities could have accomplished much towards the speedy restoration of and prevention of further outrages and excesses of peace. But it seems that they were too much engrossed in matters of less moment, and allowed the golden opportunity to slip by. Ali Musaliar was treated as a common felon and along with others tried and convicted for treason and sentenced to death. His case was taken in appeal before the Madras High Court, and what happened there has not transpired. That was about November last. Since then, when revisiting Malabar, I was given to understand that the Musaliar had been executed. It was a sad ending to a career which held so much promise for the speedy pacification of Malabar. The treatment meted out to Ali Musaliar was not such as to inspire confidence among the Mapilla fugitives, or even the rebels and treating the question as one of life or death, they continued their fight against very heavy odds.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

It is also to be noted that until the entire Hindu population of Malabar became anti-Mapilla either by reason of the cowardly outrages committed on innocent unoffending Hindus and their religion or of Police and official pressure, the authorities were confronted with a difficult task and their successes were either temporary or doubtful. Owing to their ignorance of the country, the troops were not allowed to venture too far at any time, and then only during day time. The Mapilla insurgents, though hard pressed and realizing that they had to deal with a determined foe, would quietly bide their time, when the troops were within reach, and descending upon the plains below after dark, would committ depredations on village lands and farms, which were too isolated to be guarded by the troops, and carry away loot in the shape of grain or coin or anything that came to hand. In the course of these midnight raids, the Mapilla insurgents did not spare those whom they suspected of treachery or who had by their previous ill-treatment and oppression become odious in their eyes. The forcible conversions of Hindus do not all appear to have been attempted seriously, but it appears to me, were in most cases resorted to mainly in order to strike terror among the Hindus and prevent them from giving information to the authorities or rendering any other assistance. It is quite likely that a certain amount of fanatical pleasure not altogether uncommon among vulgar men, which inflicts pain or humiliation simply for the sake of torturing their fellow men was responsible for this atrocity. It is, however, hardly possible to regard these cases of conversion as part of a systematic or preconceived plan of prosely tisation. Be that as it may. There is no denying the fact that a number of persons—especially drawn from low class Hindus, were compelled to go through some meaningless ceremonies including the clean shaving of the head, which by itself would give mighty affront to orthodox Hinduism. The effect of it all was to create panic among the Hindu population, who fled from their homes, often leaving behind everything they possessed.

Attacks and counter-attacks were the order of the day for about six months. It was not to be expected that the Mapillas would make a determined stand against the forces of law and order, but as has been previously observed, they are stern fighters and would always try to sell their lives as dearly as possible. This accounts in a large measure for the sporadic attacks kept up by the Mapillas throughout the period.

* Previous articles in the series appeared in the issues of the 24th, the 27th and the 29th ultimo.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

THE WEDDING SEASON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the Horniman Deportation Day meeting, a Hindu gentleman handed me Rs. One hundred and one for the Tilak Swaraj Fund on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter. This is no doubt a most welcome gift. And as the Hindu Wedding season will be shortly on, may I appeal to my Hindu countrymen to contribute their mite to this National Fund, on the occasion of the Thread and Wedding ceremonies of their children? The Puritans may rightly contend, that in these days of distress, festivities should be dispensed with. But where tradition, and custom stand in the way, and where elderly people insist on the performance of expensive ceremonies, it is but meet, that the parties concerned should think of the Tilak Swaraj Fund on this auspicious occasion. To patriotic people this little hint is enough.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FIRE IN PRESIDENCY JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May, 1.

Calcutta fire brigade attended a fire which broke out last night in a jute godown in the Presidency Jail which was originally set on fire during the mutiny on Wednesday, this being the third time the brigade has been called to this godown. The cause of the fire is said to be due to smouldering material which had not been removed from the godown.

The death is announced in Dublin of the well-known Irishman, Boss Broker.

IF CONFERENCE FAIL.

POPE'S FEAR OF "CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION BEING OVERTURNED."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Widespread attention has been attracted by the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gasparri, which is regarded as affording a strong support to Mr. Lloyd-George's fight at Genoa for international reconciliation and cooperation. The Pope declares that the failure of the Conferenc would involve the danger of a conflagration that would overturn Christian civilisation and he specifically appeals for peace with Russia and sympathises with the Russian people.

SIGNIFICANCE OF POPE'S LETTER.

EFFORT TO UNITE CATHOLICS OF EUROPE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Significance is attached at Genoa to the fact that Mr. Lloyd-George is dining with Sgr. Sturbo, the Italian Catholic leader, and in this conjunction the Pope's letter is regarded as indicating an effort to unite the Catholics of Europe in support of Mr. Lloyd George's Russian policy.

FORMULA OF CONCILIATION

ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF JUDICIAL EXPERTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Paris.—A Genoa message says the Committee of Judicial Experts representing Britain, France, Belgium and Japan which met yesterday has adopted a formula of conciliation for the inter-Governmental war debts.

It is understood that Russia, in view of her financial incapacity, will be accorded a moratorium.

LENIN'S ILLNESS.

MYSTERY CLEARED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

The mystery regarding Lenin's illness has been cleared up by a statement signed by the German surgeon, Herr Borchardt, and other physicians saying that the bullet in Lenin's shoulder since the attempted assassination by the social revolutionaries in 1918 was extracted by an operation on the 23rd April, and stitches were removed on the 27th April. The wound is in good condition, the patient is feeling well and there are no unhealthy symptoms.

EDUCATION TO BE FREE

NIZAM'S FIRMAN TO ABOLISH FEES.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, May, 1.

By a Firman issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam all fees are to be ablished in all upper and lower primary schools maintained by the Government or the local funds. All such education is to be henceforth free.

His Exalted Highness' Government has not yet come to a decision in regard to compulsion which is inseparable from local option.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May, 1.

The western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain in Kashmir and North-West Frontier province and is passing away eastward. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Upper Burma, Bengal with few falls in Lower Burma. Rainfall in south of Peninsula has temporarily ceased.

Chief amounts are:—Lashio half an inch, Maymyo, Sibsagar three quarters, Gouhati one and helf, Silchar, Chittagong Narayanganj; three quarters, Bogra a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

NATIONAL COLLEGE, AMALNER.

RESULT OF FIRST-YEAR EXAMINATION.

The Principal, National College, Amalner sends the following list of Examination results for publication:—

ARTS.

1st Class:—Joshi, S. D., Wani, G. H.
2nd Class:—Khedgikar, V. B., Naik, B. S.
3rd Class:—Talukdar, R. G.

SCIENCE.

3rd Class:—Kher, K. G., Patil, V. H.

MEDICINE.

1st Class:—Ektare, V. D., Patankar, V. G.
2nd Class:—Adavadkar, U. P., Damle, D. D., Naphade, B. C., Puranik, W. B., Baxi, D. S.
3rd Class:—Kulkarni, S. S., Khedkar, P. G., Gadgil, T. V., Dingankar, N. R., Borkar, M. R., Mendhi, N. K., Kashikar, S. L.

Joshi, S. V. and Ektare, V. D., carry respectively the Arts and Medicine monthly scholarship, each worth Rs. 10. Out of 26 students that presented themselves at the examination 21 are successful.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, AMALNER.

RESULT OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Names:—Thatte, D. D., Joshi, G. N., Bande, B. H., Kotibhaskar, A. S., Maskar, T. V., Wani, T. B., Pimpalikar, S. G., Bakre, V. K., Wani, V. N., Chandratre, V. N., Raya, S. D. Joshi G. N. gets the Pratap Prize in Sanskrit. Out of 14 candidates that appeared at the examination 11 are successful.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENT.

SELECTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A Meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. Most of the items discussed yesterday were of a routine nature. There was some discussion on the question of advertising in newspapers, Mr. Marzban wanting that two Gujrathi newspapers should have the chance of publishing these instead of only one, as at present. The question was shelved ultimately.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the selection of newspapers for Municipal advertisements. He stated "that so far as the departments under the Municipal Commissioner are concerned advertisements are published as a rule in four local newspapers, two English, one Marathi and one Gujrati, as required by Section 481 of the Municipal Act. Each department issues its advertisements separately, selecting the newspapers by turns. Special advertisements requiring wider publicity are published in other journals also with the sanction of the Commissioner."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded. It, however, required some attention on their part and they should make enquiries in the matter, he said.

Mr. M. V. Dabholker seconded.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said the advertisements should be given in at least two vernacular newspapers, as more and more interest was taken by Indians in Municipal matters.

Mr. W. T. Hallai rose to a point of order. He said Mr. Marzban was interested in the "Jame-Jamshed" and as such the speaker wanted to know whether he could press the question.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said that was a specimen of the infusion of new blood in the Corporation. He was not interested in that paper in any way, except that his name was on the pay list as an Editor of it.

The President said it was a general discussion and there was no harm in Mr. Marzban's taking part in it.

Mr. Marzban continuing said two vernacular newspapers should be selected for giving advertisements and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said under Section 481 they were bound to give advertisements in two English, one Marathi and one Gujrathi newspapers. Unless the section was amended, they would not be able to advertise in two Gujrathi newspapers, as wanted by Mr. Marzban.

Mr. H. P. Mody saw no reason for accepting Mr. Marzban's amendment. By sending such a small matter as that to a committee they were only burdening the Committees work. By this means they were losing sight of important principles for the sake of useless details. If Mr. Marzban wanted the advertisements to be given in two Gujrathi newspapers let him say so and move an amendment straight away, instead of sending the matter to a Committee. He was prepared to move an amendment that the advertisements should be given in four vernacular papers, if necessary.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, while he agreed with Mr. Mody, thought the Marathi speaking population of the city was larger than the Gujrathi speaking, hence he did not see any necessity for a change.

Mr. J. P. Fry said the question required greater attention on their part. They could not advertise in each and every paper. What they should do was to advertise in two of the leading newspapers always and advertise in another newspaper alternately, thus giving a chance to all.

Dr. J. Cursetji, wanted the advertisements to appear in two English, two Marathi and two Gujrathi papers.

The amendment was then defeated the original motion being passed.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MRS. GANDHI ELECTED PRESIDENT

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Gujrat Provincial Committee which met at Anand yesterday, among other things, a grant of Rs. 9,000 was voted for work amongst depressed classes at Godhra in Panch Mahal District.

Mrs Kasturbai Gandhi is unanimously elected president of the Sixth Gujarat Political Conference at the meeting of the Reception Committee held at Anand yesterday.

SHRIMATI KASTURBA GANDHI IN WADHWAN CAMP,

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi and the party will halt at Wadhwan Camp for performing the opening ceremony of "Shri Gandhiji Khadi Udyogshala" on Friday next the 5th instant at 6-30 p.m. while on her way back from Bhawnagar where she is proceeding on Wednesday next the 3rd instant with Shrimati Anusuyabah, Swami Anandanand and Messrs. Kalelker and Narhari Parikh and others to perform the ceremony of opening the new premises of the Bal Mandir on the 4th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

THURSDAY, May 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

First L.B. and C.Ss. Examination Results, University Hall, p.m.

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Nausari Building 3 p.m.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 62-68 Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Esplanade Road, 1-30 p.m. the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, presiding.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'MELLO.—On Monday 1st May 1922, at St. George's Hospital after an operation, Joseph only son of Mrs. Mary D'Mello, aged 34 years. Funeral to-day Tuesday 2nd May 1922, at 8 a.m. at his residence, Mahim. Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Papa Rajanna acknowledges with thanks the receipt of letters of condolence received from his friends and relatives on account of the sad and premature death of his wife Mrs. Draupadibai Muppid, which took place on Tuesday the 25th April 1922.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SHANKARACHARYA JAYANTI MAHOTSAVA.

The above ceremony is being observed at Vile-Parle in Kirtarsing Panjabi or new Vandravan chawl since Sunday last under the management of Mr. Mohanlal Harishankar Dave, and on this occasion in these holy days Haribhagtiparayan Kirtan Kesari Shriman Nana-bua Badodekar will perform Harikirtan and put before the public the reality of the life of Shri Shankaracharya on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). All the inhabitants of Vile-Parle and other villages are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer Egypt which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 29th ultimo.

The Mail Steamer Malwa with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m on Friday next.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LTD.

The net profits of the Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, including the sum of Rs. 9,089-5-10, brought forward from last year's account and after making provisions for Income-Tax and Super-Tax amounted to Rs. 48,654-3-2.

The Directors proposed paying an ad-interim dividend at 6 annas per share free of Income-Tax which would absorb Rs. 37,500 and to carry forward Rs. 11,154-3-2.

SHIP OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Mr. C. F. F. Caston, a European who was Third Officer, on board a B. I. S. N. Co's steamer on Saturday afternoon drove in a hired taxi to Santa Cruz. There wit ha pistol he shot himself and died instantaneously.

Mr. Carter, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate held an inquest at which a verdict of suicide was recorded.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On Friday night Mr. Edward, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with Mrs. and Miss Canty was driving in a Ford motor car along Ghodbunder Road when suddenly the vehicle slipped into a tank but very providentially the front wheels took a firm grip in the ground at the water's edge and thus averted what might otherwise have proved a very sad accident.

S. P. C. A.

During the month of March last the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals employed in all 30 Agents. Of these, 5 were on sick leave, and 3 Agents were employed for office and hospital work. The 22 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 598 individuals during the month. In 448 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 120 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz. 120 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates. In 5 cases the accused were sent to Hospital without fine. In 3 cases the accused were acquitted. In 24 cases the accused were warned and discharged. In 8 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. In 71 cases convictions were obtained against the drivers of Horses and Bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 36 cases owners of Horses and Bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked and were as follows:—

There are the only heavy fines inflicted during the month. All others were fined less than Rs. 10. In 4 cases convictions were obtained against persons for using their emaciated and open-tumoured He-Buffaloes and were fined Rs. 35 in all. 769 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

POLICE COURT.

A CLEVER RUSE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Liladhar Mangaldas charged Kalyandas Vithaldas and Bhimji Raoji with cheating.

The evidence showed that the first accused came to Bombay from Porbunder about twelve days ago and was hard pressed with monetary difficulty. He consulted accused No. 2 and asked him to help him in his distress. The second accused therefore it was alleged gave him a note to Liladhar Mangaldas (the complaintant's) purporting to have been written by his (complainant's) son-in-law asking him to give the bearer of the note (first accused Rs. 123. The complainant asked the accused to call next day for money and in the meantime wired to his son-in-law at Porbunder enquiring about the note in question to which he received reply in the negative. Next day when the first accused called for money he was handed over to the police.

The Court fined the first accused Rs. 100 or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment and discharged the second accused.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 2, 1922.

DESPERATION.

Italy, we are told, is going to make—*i.e.*, in all probability she has already made, since these little diplomatic details seldom leak out prematurely—a separate agreement with Angora as France has already done. The Paris conference "decisions" are therefor null and void, and England once more stands conspicuously alone of the Allies in favour of the Greek "great idea." The great Entente having thus dissolved upon the question, it is amusing to learn that England—*i.e.*, Curzon, Lloyd-George and Sir Basil Zaharoff—thinks of imploring the "little entente" to help her to secure her own solution of the Eastern question. There is a certain pathos in the tidings, as if a man deserted by his species should have recourse to the birds of the air for sympathy; for the Little Entente consists largely of nations not completely civilised, and though they are so far tamed that they have learnt to look to the Allies for crumbs and even carcases, they have their own wild habits, instincts and desires. And hitherto they have looked to France rather more than to England, and it seems quite possible that they may do so now.

Roumania, though extremely jealous of the sturdy Bulgars, is not by any means enamoured of the wily Greeks. The same is true of Serbia—we beg pardon, Jugo-Slavia—and Czecho-Slovakia is not directly interested. There has been talk before of using the Roumanian army to enforce Zaharoff's views regarding Thrace upon the Turks and Bulgars, and we have heard the Serbians mentioned as an army in reserve if necessary. So far as Roumania and Serbia—possibly the whole Little Entente—is concerned, it may be merely a question of how much England is prepared to give them, to begin with. But, to end with, supposing the campaign to be successful, there would be certainly much larger demands, a bloody struggle with the Greeks, and after that a no less bloody struggle between two at any rate of the dear little Ententists. In fact whether the overtures to the Little Entente succeed or fail, it seems to us quite certain that just as the great Entente has gone to pieces on the question of the Turkish settlement, so, *a plus forte raison*, will the little entente go to pieces on it. It is far more of a burning question for these little ones, two of them have intense ambitions connected with it, and half-baked as the Balkan Powers all are, they cannot be expected, when their passions are aroused, to maintain in their behaviour that reserve which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere or Curzon or Zaharoff. They are certain to fall out among themselves and when thieves fall out honest men get their due.

Russia, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, have not that sentimental affection for the Little Entente which apparently is felt by the British Foreign Office, nor has Italy, and nor, if England uses the said little ones to back her catastrophic pro-Greek policy, will France have. There is besides a little country, called Albania, which is still capable of dealing serious blows to Greece and Serbia, and would be a very useful passage-way for Italy, supposing that the Balkans should again be turned into a shambles, which would pretty surely be the ultimate result of any intervention by the Little Entente. We cannot imagine that any inducement which Lord Curzon can hold out will be sufficient to induce Roumania, a country which has cunning statesmen, and Jugo-Slavia to risk the loss of the enormous booty the Allies assigned to them in reward for their services during the war, particularly as the unfortunate peoples who formed part of the booty are not by any means content with the assignment. As for Bohemia—or-Czecho-Slovakia—we credit her with too much sense to entertain even for a moment the thought of such a wild adventure. This suggestion of an appeal by England to the Little Entente, gives us the measure of the desperation of the pro-Greek caucus, now the game is up; but we cannot seriously think that it will come to anything. To touch the Balkans is to play with fire in most inflammable surroundings. A Levantine munitions magnate might be tempted by the consequent demand for armaments; but we refuse to believe that any Englishman—or even Welshman—would frivolously run the risk of another world conflagration.

WASTE AND VESTRYDOM.

A rough estimate shows that as a result of the Reforms, between thirty and forty Moderates have been able to enter the charmed circle of bureaucrats whose monthly emoluments exceed Rs. 5,000. Smaller pickings of Rs. 3,000 a month have also come in the way of our Moderate friends, the most fortunate being the half-timers who function as Council Presidents. One illustrious Moderate who soared to the level of Rs. 10,000 fell sick and, to the annoyance of aspirants, it was a Civilian that got the job. Appointments and disappointments have thinned the Great Moderate Party. Still it is a point of credit with certain gentlemen to be known as having "tried" for an Executive Councillorship or a Ministership. Let it be noted that new offices were created to satisfy all claims, for we find that a Province once governed by a Council of two, exclusive of His Excellency, has now to support a huge load of eight worthies all enjoying the same emoluments and travelling allowances. Education is completely remitted to the Ministers, but the Educational Member of the Government of India is kept busy. Has he not the Benares University to develop? Divided heads have vanished, Land Revenue and Agriculture have been delegated to the Provinces, but the empty Portfolio remains in the hands of Lord Chelmsford's admirer. Functions are shuffled and divided, but stipendiaries multiply. About the incidents of power and patronage acquired by Moderates in high office, it is needless to speak. Each addition in high office is necessarily followed by the evolution of a new order of mandarins. Members and Ministers are not like insurance canvassers having a mere individual existence. They require secretaries and under-secretaries and establishments for the division of work. It is an excellent arrangement from all view-points except that of the tax-payer, which irrelevancy we do not discuss at present. For one Moderate who is in Abraham's bosom, there are at least five waiting for the next chance and as they honestly hold that it is an avenue of patriotic service they are to be commended on their patience. Then there is the whirl of committees to keep many engaged, and give them the chance of winning publicity. Some of these committees are faked up for unnecessary purposes and if their costs are added to the Reform-subsidies, the public will be astounded at the result. Our Moderate friends now go about with the cheerful news that, according to official information, extra Reform expenditure is a mere Rs. 40 lakhs a year. Why, capitalise the annual income of three ministers, and forty lakhs is found a flea-bite.

To give an example of a wasteful bunkum Committee. What earthly use was it to create a committee to enquire into the working of the Press Act? The Moderate answers that it was a triumph of popular power to make the Executive bow to Council resolutions; that it fired the imagination. As a matter of fact it was a piece of pedantic poltroonery for a committee to have sat to recommend to the Council the abolition of the Act. Sir William Vincent was either agreeable to the repeal or he was not, which was the only point at issue. No; they must waste good money on a Committee to see if the nose on their face was their own. A thoroughly "representative" committee comprising all grades of Moderation and age sat at Olympus. With brows furrowed by deep thought, they began to collect "evidence." How could they do anything without calling in "evidence"? Great editors and pepper-pot scribes ran up to Simla to tender evidence. They were taken in hand by the gentlemen who sat beaming with intelligence and exhibiting high judicial calm. They laid in their memoranda and they were catechised minutely, and when Mr. Gandhi was vilified or misrepresented, the evidence was rolled on the tongue as a succulent delicacy. All that each witness really had to say was that the Press Act was a handicap; Sir William then asked about offending journals and noted the reply, old and hackneyed, that the Penal Code contained the Sedition Section; Mr. Jamnadas wanted more gossip about non-co-operation and, later, witnesses retired. The trumpery enquiry into the obvious continues and for a change they go into travail over the problem—"problem" is the word—of the editor disclosing his own name. More gossip about the anonymous editor and Babu Motilal Ghosh.

This farce was held at the cost of the tax-payer who paid day-fee, travelling allowances, etc., of the illustrious Committee and had to foot first-class bills for the puny witnesses who in turn are flattered by the consultation. The Committee "sifts" the evidence and makes the repeal suggestion conceded by Sir William long ago; they print the weighty evidence of the witnesses who are again flattered. The evidence of the editor of the "Hindu" was suppressed because it was not flattering enough. A small amending bill is introduced in the Assembly and the affair ends. We say that tremendous judicial procedure of this kind is the joke dear to the Moderates. Needless deliberations of this type about obvious things are carried on. They talk of Economy Committees and the danger of Waste! Sir Malcolm Hailey recently said at Bombay that he would prefer a fresh enquiry as to whether the two shilling rupee was a folly and a return to sixteen-pence was advisable. We have no doubt that people are "trying" for a place on the Committee. They will picnic about, at the cost of the tax-payer. Why are they so chary of openly retracing steps that they have learnt to be disastrous? Is it that they prefer right royal jaunts and pleasant hobnobbing before taking the obviously correct step? The farce of unnecessary committees is becoming a costly scandal. We fear that many of our Moderate friends are trained into the habits of fussy vestrymen, prodigiously earnest about the next Mothers' Meeting. The Minister and the superfluous Councillor whose private pockets keep bulging what time they find little to do through the emptiness of the public purse, is, of course, each an anomaly; each is also a waste. The excited brother out of office is busy with needless committees and is advertised at the cost of the public. And as for Reforms, what good have their good intentions resulted in, when all is as before? Collector Tom proposes, Commissioner Dick approves and Councillor Harry nods; all of which we had at less cost before the New Era broke upon us.

Notes of the Day

The Political Prisoners.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent at Mahuva on a subject which we touched on yesterday—i.e., the treatment of political prisoners in the Bombay Presidency Jails:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I think it was in the congenial atmosphere of a gathering of Anglo-Indian merchants, the other day that H. E. the Governor indulged in some swash-buckling, and, obviously alluding to the arrest and prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi, proceeded to point out in effect that he would give no quarter to a man, no matter how great or however highly placed in the affections of the people, when that man sought to introduce, medievalism in place of modern science, etc. May one respectfully enquire of H. E. whether the treatment of the political prisoners in the Bombay Presidency Jails is in accordance with modern notions of enlightened Government? To an unprejudiced observer, the whole attitude of the Jail authorities appears neither medieval nor modern, but rather smacks of primitive or even barbaric times, when generally notions of retributive justice prevailed.

But an N.C.O. is precluded, by his peculiar creed from finding fault with the Government for any harshness in its Jail administration, and the Government is welcome, Shylock-like, to insist on its pound of flesh. However, when solitary confinement is imposed, perhaps under the pretext of providing separate quarters, one is bound to point out that it is not in the bond, which is clearly exceeded. For the Penal Law of the land recognises as a separate form of punishment solitary confinement which is not included in simple imprisonment, and lays down certain definite rules for its execution; which prohibit the enforcement at a time of solitary confinement, beyond a prescribed minimum limit of ten or twenty days.

Even the new Tory Under-Secretary of State for India, who is presumably appointed to "carry on" the present policy, which of course includes repression galore, admitted the reasonableness of the view, which would discriminate between the treatment of political prisoners who honestly held views, the public expression of which was a legal offence, and the treatment of those whose offence involved a moral obliquity; and, from what he said in the House of Commons, it would appear that some instructions have been issued by the Government of India, to the different Provincial Governments, to observe uniformity in regard to the treatment of political prisoners. Does H. E.'s Government faithfully follow these instructions or does it disregard them, preferring to exercise its own discretion in the matter, in the spirit of enlightened modernism?—Yours faithfully,

RASHIK.

Mahuva, 27-4-1922.

We gather from the above, and other letters which have reached us that there are rumours afloat to the effect that political prisoners are being subjected to solitary confinement pretty freely in the Bombay Presidency. Will the Director of Information please inform us whether that is so or not?

Economic View of Racial Distinctions.

An English contributor writes:—

At present a certain interest is being attracted to the investigations of a committee appointed to enquire into racial distinctions and preferences alleged to be made in this country under the present administration. That such a committee should be necessary is deplorable; but, nevertheless, upon consideration, it is not altogether surprising, and a few observations in this connection from a logical point of view may be of some interest and help.

It is impossible that two peoples situated so differently in every respect as the British and Indians could exist without large and deep differences in ethics, religion, social economy and general lines of thought. Here it should be stated that in a note of such brevity as this, and taking into account the great differences between Indians as a whole and the British race, as compared with the relatively small and less profound differences obtaining between the several races of Indians, it is justifiable, as it is convenient, to refer to all the inhabitants of India under the generic term "Indians."

The most important cause of these differences is undoubtedly climate. The Briton is the product of a country where the struggle for existence is rendered fairly brisk by a not too favourable climate and a large population; a country which has therefore rendered imperative the adoption of every means to industrial and social economic progress. India on the other hand, a huge country, not over populated, with regular seasons and a warm climate, has produced a thoroughly conservative people professing an equally conservative religion. A people with simple tastes and not governed by the iniquitous laws of expediency. Great Britain, moreover, has, at all times, been open to the influence of surrounding nations which has from time to time caused a modification of national views and policy. In India, however, so firmly was social conservatism established, that the invaders from the North and the champions of Islam who flocked into India during various periods, became themselves Indianised.

A Plea for Tolerance.

It will be seen, then, that social and political enfranchisement of the masses so well established and recognised in the West, has been, until recently, unknown in India.

When such fundamentally occasioned differences, as outlined above, exist between two races, it is obvious that diverse ethical and social economic codes must obtain.

Thus it is apparent when two such races become intimately associated, that the interests of progress and civilisation, as well as the moral and economic laws, demand mutual understanding of all racial differences. The only justifiable ground upon which racial distinctions may be made is that the ethical codes and general lines of thought of one race are not readily appreciated by the other; but even then, any such distinction must be reciprocal, or it becomes totally unjust. Under such conditions the need for any distinctions would automatically cease to exist.

From the foregoing it is patent that the only solution to the present racial problem lies in mutual toleration in order to better realise the difficulties at present existing. Such a relationship would be easiest created by the adoption of a charitable attitude by the Government instead of driving a naturally responsive and peaceful people to the recourses of desperation.

It is to be hoped that the belated efforts of the Racial Distinctions Committee, at present reporting, are aided by an unbiassed realisation of the facts by the Administration, and not hindered by an obstinate attempt to bar the progress of civilisation with racial feeling and effete distinctions.

The "Ass" in "Assam."

An interesting report has reached us from Assam indicating that Repression seems to be popular with Sir William Marris' Government. As one of those nearly connected with the Reforms, Sir William is perhaps more than usually solicitous for their welfare and more than usually zealous in suppressing all that might interfere with the success of an "experiment" that has already failed most signally. However this may be, we hear tales of doings in which columns of Gurkhas and even elephants have been used to produce a calm atmosphere. The lot of a Congressman in Assam seems to be enviable, if half of what we hear is true. It must be rather thrilling to have your Congress office demolished by trained elephants—a touch of imagination which lends much force to Repression—force, that is, from the Nationalist propaganda point of view. For it seems that after the Bardoli decision the national movement might possibly have languished among the simple Assamese had not Sir William Marris chosen this time to embark on an intensive campaign in favour of the Reforms. Gurkha propagandists have been parading the country and not a soul has been allowed to forget that the Congress movement exists. Sir William Marris may, and doubtless does, believe that only the strong measures his Government uses have hitherto prevented Assam from attaining *Swaraj*. The fact is that after the Bardoli decision Congress activities which amounted to Civil Disobedience were loyally suspended, and this has induced a state of quiescence in the province for which the Government and the Gurkhas doubtless seek to take all the credit. But as is usual with misguided people, they have over-reached themselves. By redoubling their activities in Assam after the Bardoli decree had lulled all agitation, the Assam Government have carried on the propaganda which Congress meetings had formerly disseminated, and to-day we learn with pleasure that the *Charkha* may be found in every home in the province. American journals are fond of endeavouring to solve little puzzles like:—Find the "Junk" in "Junker." What put the "Crime" into "Crimea"? Is the "race" in Thrace" Turkish? They might ask India to find the "Ass" in "Assam."

"The Muslim", Singapore.

We have received the April number of "The Muslim", the organ of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Singapore. It contains a number of interesting articles upon Islamic subjects—"Tolerance in Islam", "Islam and Civilisation" and so forth, and a very excellent and interesting account of the founding of the Woking Mission and of the Islamic Review by Khwaja Kamal-ud-din, B.A., LL.B. We imagine—though we do not know it for a fact—that the visit of that great preacher and indefatigable worker for Islam to Burmah, the Straits Settlements and Java had something to do with the foundation of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Singapore, and with the appearance of its monthly magazine. The list of new members of the Anjuman, in the present number, suggests that there is no lack of enthusiasm among the younger generation of Muslims in Singapore. It is the same everywhere. It needs only the presence of a man like Khwaja Kamal-ud-din in any part of the Islamic world to-day to produce what seems like a miraculous revival.

The Caravan-bell.

"Life is preserved by its purpose:
"Because of the goal its caravan-bell tinkles.
"Life is intent in seeking,
"Its origin is hidden in desire.
"Keep desire alive in thy heart,
"Lest thy little dust become a tomb.
"Desire is the soul of this world of hue and scent,
"The nature of everything is faithful to desire.
"Desire sets the heart dancing in the breast
"Why does the mind strive after new discoveries and scale the Heavens?
"Knowest thou what works this miracle?
"'Tis desire that enriches Life.
"And the intellect [illegible] of its womb.
"What are social organisation, customs and laws?
"What is the secret of the novelties of science?
"A desire which broke through by its own strength
"And burst forth from the heart and took shape."

(From "The Secrets of the Self", by Sheykh Muhammad Iqbal of Lahore. Translated by R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., LL.D., Lecturer on Persian in the University of Cambridge.)

PARIS PROPOSALS.

PORTE'S GENERAL ACCEPTANCE

REJECTS PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Constantinople.—The Porte has informed the Allied High Commissioners that it accepts the Allies' peace proposals generally, with a reservation in regard to the discussion of important points including financial, military and reparations questions. The Porte insists on the evacuation of occupied regions, demands an equitable regime for Mussulmans and the maintenance of Sultan's religious authority. The Porte protests against the Inter Allied Commission supervising the Straits while promising entire freedom of navigation. It rejects any payment as compensation to Greece and promises to respect minorities.

SETH CHOTANI'S PROTEST STATEMENT.

PUBLISHED AND APPROVED IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

The Hon. General Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay writes:—The Secretary, London Islamic Bureau writes to Seth Chotani, that on receipt of your telegraphic statement on the Paris Peace Proposals its copies were sent to the London and the Provincial Papers and published the next day. Its board-cast publication acquainted British public with the Indian Muslim Khilafat point of view.

About 2,000 thousand copies have been despatched to the Turkish, the Syrian, the Egyptian, the Algerian and the American Papers for publication in the Arabic, the Turkish, and the English speaking countries. Leading French papers are also publishing them. Papers inform that Angora and Constantinople public are unwilling to accept these Peace Terms, even Rashad Pasha, the Constantinople representative dislikes these terms.

The next day the Muslims of Thrace residing in Constantinople held a public meeting in which they specially thanked the Indians for their having helped them in every possible way even at the risk of their comforts and happiness

MAHATMA'S TREATMENT IN PRISON.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S APPEAL TO GOVT.

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has written to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, as follows:—

Regarding Mahatma Gandhi's treatment in gaol and Government's statement as per the Director of Information's communiques my Committee wish earnestly to urge Government not to add to the unpopularity of their existing measures regarding the Mahatma's arrest and imprisonment by any treatment of him different from what would be available in any civilized country of the world to a political prisoner. My Committee feel that the saintly character, the personality and the eminent position of Mahatma Gandhi in this country entitle him in gaol to most considerate treatment by the Government.

MAULANA MOHANI'S TRIAL.

ACCUSED EXPECTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 1.

Mr. D'Souza, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and a jury of five will try Maulana Hasrat Mohani to-morrow for waging war against the King and spreading disaffection. While the attitude of the Maulana will be the same as in the lower court, it is expected that he may not maintain silence so rigidly as he did on the previous occasion and he is also expected to make a statement, pointing out that while he was committed to the non-violence creed as a non-cooperator, he was perfectly justified in giving expression to his opinion as to the course which the Nationalists should adopt. The statement, if at all made, will not be lengthy.

The trial will at least occupy three hours, as all the witnesses have to be re-examined, as, unlike Mr. Gandhi, the Maulana has not pleaded guilty to any charge. The most serious charge, viz, of waging war, necessitates the calling of the jury. If the jury and the judge differ or they want some time before giving their verdict, the case may be adjourned till the following day.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. MOHMUD AND MOULANA MOHANI.

The Secretary, City Khilafat Committee Karachi writes:—

At a meeting of the general body of the City Khilafat Committee, Karachi held on 27th April, a resolution appreciating the good services of Doctor Syed Mahomud, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, and Maulana Syed Fazalul Hassan Hasarat Mohani which they have rendered for the cause of Islam and Country, congratulating them upon their conviction and arrest respectively, was passed.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

KHADDAR SCHEME-MAIN ITEM OF AGENDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The main item of business coming before the Working Committee which meets at Bombay on the 12th instant will be the consideration of the Khaddar Scheme which has been referred by the last meeting of the Committee at Calcutta for final disposal.

MARTIAL LAW IN PEKING.

RESIGNATION OF ACTING PREMIER.

CONCENTRATION OF OPPOSING TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Peking.—Fighting outside Peking has hitherto been indecisive but battle is raging on three fronts with a vigour unusual in Chinese engagements and a large number of the wounded of Chantsolin's army have passed Tientsin. Chantsolin's troops were slightly pressed back till reinforced by 3,500 troops from Fengtain, south of Peking causing partial retirement of General Wupeifu's forces, but Chinese military experts assert Wupeifu's real attack will begin to-day or to-morrow, when his best troops will reach the front. There are now 1,200 Legation guards here but there is no likelihood of danger for foreigners, except possibly in the outlying places, from looting bands of defeated soldiers.

LATER.

Peking.—Principal activity at present consists of the arrival of reinforcements to both sides. Chantsolin's troops are heavily concentrating on the northern sections of Peking-Hankow Railway, while Wupeifu is directing operations from Chachow.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Peking. The acting Premier, Chowtzechi, has resigned owing to his inability to arrange settlement.

CONTINUOUS ACTION BETWEEN OPPOSING FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Peking.—Continuous action between the opposing forces is reported throughout the day centring round Changsintien.

A communique states that General Changtsolin has been victorious in the fighting in Machang.

The American Legation has requested the United States to send another warship to Tientsin.

LATER

Fengluisiang, the Christian Military Governor of Shensi, commands the Chiplite forces (the supporters of General Changtsolin(who attacked Changsintien during back General Wupeifu's forces. The latter successfully counterattacked and occupied Kuan inflicting very heavy losses on their opponents. The arrival of Wupeifu's own troops led to the continuance of heavy fighting.

Two Chinese Cruisers have left Chifu, it is announced, with the intention of cutting the Pekin-Mukden Railway to the north of Shanhaikwan. The success of such an attempt will seriously embarrass Fengtien forces, which support General Wupeifu.

MOVEMENTS OF CHIHLI AND FENGTIEN ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Peking. May 1.—A small part of Chantsolin's or the Fengtien army has retreated towards the South-west. Wupeifues or the Chihli army appears to be developing a flanking movement while the Fengtien troops are defending the Marcopolo bridge on the Hun river connecting with the approach to Peking.

Cannonade is becoming more intense.

OPIUM COMMISSION.

A CHINESE RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Geneva.—The League of Nations Opium Commission has adopted a resolution moved by the Chinese delegate, Chaohsinchu, suggesting that the League should request the Chinese Government to make better and more thorough investigations into poppy cultivation in China in order to give more reliable reports to the League. The resolution adds that organisations like the Chambers of Commerce, Educational Associations and other bodies should be included in the Committee of investigation. An original resolution apparently proposed consular representation on the investigating committee, ut Chaohsinchu strongly opposed this and succeeded in getting his resolution substituted.

PT MALAVIYA PROCEEDS TO PESHAWAR.

NO HUNGER STRIKE IN MIANWALI JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April, 30.

Pandit Malaviya returned to Lahore to-night from Batala. He proceeds to Peshawar to-morrow morning. The Pandit addressed two large gatherings at Batala yesterday and spoke at length on the need for Swaraj.

A statement has recently appeared in the Press that a considerable number of prisoners went on hunger strike in the Mianwali Jail. This is untrue. No hunger strike has occurred in the Mianwali Jail.

BATTLE MORE THAN HALF-WON.

N.-C.-O.--A SUCCESS FROM START TO FINISH.

PRESTIGE OF GOVT. DAMAGED BEYOND REDEMPTION.

PT. SANTANAM ON FUTILITY OF REPRESSION.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 1.

The Session of the Punjab Provincial Conference was held at the old and historic town of Batala, now with a population of 32,000 people. The task of holding the session fell on the young but willing shoulders, but what was lacking in experience was amply made up by abounding zeal and enthusiasm and the good people of the town made every arrangement for lodging and board of 5,000 delegates from all parts of the Province, who responded to their invitation. Such distant places as Rawalpindi, Ambala, Multan and Muzaffargarh being represented, the only prominent exception being Peshawar of the North-West Frontier Province, whence the invitation came back through the dead letter office. For a couple of days trains ran packed with delegates in khaddar, including ladies singing national songs at every roadside station to the assembled crowds. Pandit Santanam, President, arrived on Friday, accompanied by Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Shrimati Santanam, Pandita Lajjawati, Shrijuts Abbas Tyabji, Rejindra Prasad and Shraddhanand. Mr. Patel followed the same evening and Malaviyajee arrived on Saturday morning by motor. Lady delegates number two hundred and two-thousand visitors attended besides.

Owing to wind blowing down some shamianas arrangements were upset and the programme was crammed into the Saturday afternoon and Sunday, but religious *dewan* and other gatherings were held outside till late on Saturday night and were addressed by Messrs. Patel, Tyabji, Rajendra Prasad and Malaviyaji, who finished lecturing at the second gathering at 1-30 in the morning. Pandita Lajjavati addressed a Sikh *dewan* and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu besides addressing the Conference on Sunday morning, lectured outside the same night. Swami Shraddhanand also addressed the Conference. Thus Batala witnessed an unique spectacle for the first time in the history of British Indian administration.

BAWA CHURDAS' SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May, 1.

The Punjab Provincial Conference opened its session on Saturday afternoon at o'clock, among the leading Punjab workers, those who were present being Shrimati Lajawati, Bibi Parbati, Daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bibi Parbati of Amritsar, Shrimati Purandevi Messrs. Dunichand, Gopichand, Dhanraj Nihalchand Hansraj Atanlashah. After national songs Bawa Churdas Singh, chairman, Reception Committee, delivered his address in Urdu in the course of which he discussed the respective claims of religion and politics, maintaining that all political laws should give moral sanction, should not be antagonistic to divine commandments and must be ultimately based on popular will. Referring to local conditions, he described how the growth of dacoities and robberies compelled citizens to organise private watch and ward, thereby putting an effectual check on the crimes. He next stated how the posting of additional police in towns had failed to sope with the crimes, but had given rise to serious complaints. He referred to incarceation of Mahatma Gandhi, whom he described as the idol of all Indian hearts, the embodiment of purity, the very incarnation of non-violence. The importance of leaders like Lajpat Rai Dass, Nehru, Ali Brothers Abdul Kalam, Agha Safdar and Sardar Kharaksingh and the issue of orders under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code against Pandit Malaviya challenged justification for the present policy of Government. He concluded by exhorting the people to join the Congress and strive for securing a satisfactory solution of the Khilafat question, a redress of Punjab wrongs, the attainment of Swaraj and above all the safeguarding of their birthrights.

(Associated Press.)

BATALA, April 30.

At the Punjab Provincial Conference today Mr. Santanam presiding, resolutions were passed offering congratulation to Mahatma Gandhi on his conviction and sentence placing on record the deep sense of gratification at the splendid stand made by people of the province during the past few months against unwarranted restrictions imposed upon fundamental rights of citizenship of free association, free speech, and free press; recording the grateful appreciation of the sacrifices made by hundreds and thousands of public workers of the province declaring its firm adherence to the principle of non-violent Non-Cooperation passed by three successive sessions of Indian National Congress as the only means of attaining political freedom in the immediate future; calling on the people not to depart from strict observance of non-violence which was the essence of this movement; recording its appreciation of splendid and organised stand made by the Sikh community in general and Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and Akali Jathas in particular against the unwarranted and unjustifiable attempts at supression of these movements; congratulating the Sikh community on their observance of non-violence; condemning the policy of Government towards their brethren in jails characterising it as hypocritical, vindictive, and barbarous; adopting the programme laid before the country by Delhi-Bardoli resolutions; recommending the people of the province to loyally carry out constructive programme; condemning the action of certain servants of the Government at Amritsar and Gujranwala who treated with disrespect Granth Sahib and the Koran Sharif and offering congratulations to Lajpat Rai, Agha Safdar, and Kharak Singh, the successive Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committee on their conviction and imprisonment.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

Among the distinguished persons present to-day at the conference were Pandit Malaviya, Swami Shradhananad, Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu all of whom took part in the proceedings and supported some of the resolutions.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The president, Pt. K. Santanam, in the course of his address, said:—

We are meeting at a most critical stage in the affairs of our country, and especially of the Non-co-operation movement to which we have sworn allegiance. The times are difficult and it would need a very wise head, indeed, to correctly estimate what we ought to do at this juncture. On the one hand, the onward march of our movement has been temporarily stayed by our leaders and a programme placed before us really intended to give us breathing time, to review our position to close our ranks, and prepare ourselves for what lies ahead of us. On the other hand, the Government, perhaps, interpreting this slackening of our pace as a sign of weakness, is resorting to severer repression, evidently with a view to suppress or kill the movement altogether. What matters more to us, nearly all the most responsible leaders and the wisest heads are removed from our midst and they are cheerfully paying the necessary price of Swaraj by undergoing imprisonment in the jails. The duty of conducting the struggle thus rests on our shoulders and it behoves us to worthily discharge our trust in the best manner we can. It becomes, therefore, of prime importance that we should deliberate deeply over the present situation and adopt a course which would be best calculated to lead us to victory. Above all things we should keep our ranks solid and firm, and present a united front to our opponents. The presence amongst us at this moment of some of the eminent leaders from other provinces is a cause for great joy and satisfaction, and I cannot sufficiently thank them for the great kindness they have done us in coming to grace our Conference at great personal trouble and discomfort and giving us the benefit of their sound advice and mature judgment in our deliberations.

THE MARTYRS.

Our first duty is to accord our meed of praise and admiration for all those noble souls who, in their country's cause, have not hesitated to country's cause, have ment at the command of the Congress in defence of the sacred and inalienable rights of freedom of speech, of association and the press. The sacrifice that we have offered at the altar of liberty is very great indeed, but what country in the world can achieve freedom without paying for it dearly? If we feel sorry at this moment that our beloved leaders all over India are in jail, we would be betraying a woeful lack of confidence in the justice and righteousness of our cause, for it was an inevitable consummation of our non-violent non-co-operation movement that at some time or other we would be called upon to part temporarily with what is best and noblest amongst us. But one may be pardened if, at this great gathering, one misses the sight of those old familiar faces who have been the inspiration of gatherings of this kind in the past and who have helped to build the political life of this Province. Can we be blamed if we were to regret that the stalwarts of the political life of this Province like Lala Lajpat Rai, Agha Mohammad Safdar, S. Kharak Singh, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Satya Pal, Mr. Stokes, Master Suudar Singh, Syed Habib, Sardar Sardul Singh, M. Zaffar Ali, L. Gowardhan Das, L. Duni Chand, S. Amar Singh, Master Gurditta Mal and a host of other equally enthusiastic and no less patriotic persons are unable at this present moment to be with us to advise and guide us. Though we are deprived of their bodily presence, we can well say with truth that their spirit will remain with us and inspire us to acquit ourselves worthily at this critical juncture. Our object will be and must be to get them out as soon as possible in the only way that they would like to be free, that is by achieving success in the cause for which they so gladly sacrificed their liberty.

(Continued on page 8.)

MULSHI.

SATYAGRAHA BEGUN.

A FRACAS.

SEVERAL SATYAGRAHIS INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 1.

Swami Satyadevji specially came from Bombay and went to Mulshi to bless and inaugurate to-day's Satyagraha. Messrs. S. M. Paranjype, Dr. Phatak, Messrs. S. K. Damle, Vasudeorao Joshi, Narayanrao Vaidya, and other volunteers with 500 Mavalas including women, offered Satyagraha to obstruct the company's work on the dam at Mulshi to-day.

A fracas is stated to have occurred between the Company's coolies and Satyagrahis in which several of the latter were injured.

Messrs. Bristow, Personal Assistant to the Collector, Mr. Kirkpatrick, D. S. P., Dy. S. P. and other police officers were present throughout the day

The case against Mr Karandikar, Dr. Palsule and other four volunteers is still proceeding in the Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate which is located in a tent just near the dam.

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.

TO BE REFERRED TO COURT OF ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Genoa.—The British proposals which have to be reconciled with the French, follow similar lines as the latter but suggest that debts between Governments should be referred to the Court of Arbitration to be chosen by the Court of International Justice, the Supreme Court of the United States or the Council of the League of Nations. A fixed sum determined by such Court must be paid within half a century plus interest at five per cent.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT LUPEN.

VICTIMS TERRIBLY MUTILATED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Bucharest.—160 casualties of which 82 are dead, have been caused by the explosion of firedamp in the colliery at Lupen owing to short circuit. The victims were either incinerated or terribly mutilated.

A BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

4 PERSONS ASPHYXIATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May, 1.

The news of suffocation and death of four persons from gunpowder fumes in a well that was being sunk, reached here this morning from Chicknaik near Mysore, where two persons working at the bottom of the pit were the first victims of the gas. By suffocation, they fainted and fell, while two others who were at the top tried to rescue the struggling victims but they were also overpowered and succumbed instantaneously.

An official inquiry into the tragedy is proceeding.

(Continued from column 6.)

on the State and Company managed Railways jointly, the State managed railways showing 14,60 per cent. after the railway system having been in India for 70 years and more, cannot possibly satisfy the Indian public. When it is borne in mind that "it is with money secured on Indian taxation that the Indian railways have been almost entirely built." This grievance of the Indian public becomes more bitter though justified. "With so natural a grievance we fully sympathise" say the Railway Committee unanimously. They further observe "We think the Government of India might consider the propriety of establishing a minimum percentage of Indians to be reached within a fixed period. The minimum would have to be higher or else the period shorter in the Traffic than in the Engineering or Locomative Departments." My Committee would be glad to know when the Government propose to move in this direction.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

(b) Third class passengers. So much has been said and written about the discomforts of and injustice to this class of passengers before now that my Committee think it unnecessary to say more on this subject here. With the latest increase in fares the claim of this client of Indian Railways is stronger than ever.

"We may quote the following sentence from the letter dated 27th September 1916, from the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, submitting the reports of the Pilgrim Committees:—

"The Government of India can hardly be aware of the amount of ill-feeling and ill-will towards themselves that these two conditions, (viz. (1), overcrowding of ordinary trains and pilgrim specials, and (2) the use of goods wagons to carry pilgrims) engender."

This remark of the Sanitary Commissioner holds as good to-day as it did in the year 1916.

My Committee feel that the gravity of the subject and the magnitude of the sums of money that have been sanctioned by the Government of India on Railways are sufficient apology for the length of this representation to them and they trust it would receive their full consideration.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

GOVT. AND RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

In the course of a memorandum submitted to the Government of India, Department of Committee, regarding the Indian Railway Committee's Report, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Bombay, observe as follows:—

The Railways of India are the Indian taxpayers' most important asset. They play an equally important part in the commercial, industrial and military activities of the country. Any indifference to or oversight in the correct handling of the railways system of India is, as it were, never excused by the natural order of things. It exacts its full penalty with almost a vengeance in the shape of handicapping the marketing of the agricultural crops and the industrial manufactures of the country. In paragraph 25 of their Report the Railway Committee unanimously say "The evidence given before us in all parts of the country and on behalf of all sections of the community was overwhelmingly strong as to the urgent need of drastic measures of reform and reconstruction of the entire railway machine."

My Committee cannot help regretting that in the two decisions that the Government have arrived at since publication of the Railway Committee's Report they have gone against the unanimous recommendations of the report. The procedure of dealing piecemeal with such an important report on such a vital asset of the country is not that this Chamber can regard with equanimity, for it lends itself to the suspicion that the main subject referred to by the Railway Committee (viz., Company management versus State management for Indian railways) on which the Committee is divided may likewise be disposed of by Government by summary and arbitrary action.

My Committee however share no such fear. They are convinced after a careful consideration of the majority and minority reports on this, the only subject of difference in the Railway Committee, that no scheme for Company management (in the real and commercial sense of the word) of Indian Railways is feasible. Sir William Acworth's several works on railways throughout the world are standard works so far as that subject goes. That the author of these books should have thought it necessary to declare (in the majority report) that no other scheme except State management is practicable in India (para. 227) is a conclusion which should disarm any opposition to it. Then again, it is to be borne in mind that of the 5 members who have signed the minority report, there are three who may be said to have grown up under the long tradition of the so-called company management of Indian railways or the dual system. On the other hand, the three experts brought out from England specially to focus on the railway problem an impartial, mature and expert judgment are persons who, besides their eminence in their own special lines, may at the least be acknowledged to be free from any bias for or against the existing Indian Railway administration. For these reasons my Committee trust, and have confidence, that the Legislature and the country will not stand anything, but the acceptance by the Government of the majority report, a report that is in full keeping with the demands of the Indian public and Indian interests. As, however, this subject has to be decided before 1924 (the year when the E. I. Ry. contract expires) my Committee expect Government to take action on this before long. In the meantime it is expected that the two Houses will have opportunities to discuss this important issue before Government make up their minds.

My Committee do not overlook the fact that at its Calcutta meeting the Railway Finance Committee recommended the Legislature in December last to raise Rs. 30 crores a year for 5 years for Railways. That more capital is needed to be spent on Indian Railways is not disputed. The Railway Committee's report bears several details of the great incalculable loss to the country by starvation of Indian railways for funds. My Committee also agree that large amounts have to be spent to maintain the railways of India on a decent standard of efficiency and to improve on the same. The Railway Committee (majority report) say that "to the Government Departments concerned, as at present constituted and administered, we should hesitate to entrust any new responsibilities, in respect either of State or Company managed railways" (para. 228). My Committee therefore are strongly of opinion that it is the first business of the Government of India to alter the constitution of the existing Railway Board and substitute therefor a body of officials in terms of the unanimous recommendation of the Railway Committee as made by them in para. 111 of the Report. My Committee would therefore hesitate to entrust the spending of so large an amount as Rs. 30 crores a year to the Railway Board as at present constituted.

The purchase of stores and machinery by the various Company Railways as well as by the High Commissioner for India in London is a subject on which my Committee's views have been submitted to the Government of India and His Excellency the Viceroy ere now in no ambiguous terms, and they once more repeat that the country has a right to expect that in the interests of the Indian taxpayer their purchases will be made in the cheapest market.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

It remains for my Committee to mention the directions in which they think that the Railway Committee's recommendations and remarks need the most urgent attention of Government:—

(a) The employment of Indians in superior posts. Appendix No. 2 showing an average of 10 per cent. Indian officers

(Continued in column 5.)

CALCUTTA LETTER.

WORKING COMMITTEES ACTIVE.

MOTILAL GHOSE ON COUNCILS.

"STICK TO YOUR CREED."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The Working Committee of the Congress have passed several resolutions, which are already before the public. They have, in short, drawn up a working scheme. There are three times on the agenda whose discussions were of outstanding importance. First the production and more extensive use of khaddar. There were differences of opinion as to the kind of organisation that would lead the movement. Despite a whole day's sitting, the Committee could not come to a conclusion as to whether a central organisation—better known here as the Bajaj project or Provincial bodies should be entrusted with the Khaddar propaganda. But in the form in which the resolution was ultimately passed there was absolute unanimity as to the methods of carrying out the programme. Reports coming from the districts are most encouraging. Before any active propaganda has been initiated in pursuance of the conference and the Working Committee resolutions, Khaddar, from all accounts, has been replacing foreign piece-goods even in most backward places.

WAITING FOR ORDERS.

Secondly, Mrs. Hemprova Mozumdar's resolution on defensive civil disobedience as the Chittagong Conference which resolution was submitted to the Working Committee by the President of the Provincial Congress Committee—formed the subject of an interesting debate. The Working Committee, of course, did not give their imprimatur to the proposal but the discussion left no doubt as to the existence of a volume of growing and insistent public opinion in favour of such a course. This feeling was clearly reflected by Mr. Patel in his Halliday Park speech when he said: "Let them not think for one moment that by the Bardoli resolutions they had given the go-by to civil disobedience. He would tell them and the Government from that platform that the time was not far distant when, if in the meantime things were not settled to their satisfaction, the country would take up the movement, not only of individual disobedience but also of mass civil disobedience." As a matter of fact some parts of Chittagong, Comilla and Rungpur districts were preparing for civil disobedience in the exception of the Provincial Conference adopting Mrs. Mozumdar's resolution.

PETTY CONTROVERSY

Thirdly. Mrs. Das's suggestion in her presidental address that non-cooperators should seek election to self-governing institutions and councils was rather informally discussed. It is unfortunate this has been the subject of a somewhat bitter controversy since the time of the Chittagong Conference. The matter was brought to a head when at the Halliday Park meeting Mr. Hardoyal Nag referring to the proposal said that Bengal's name was tarnished at Chittagong. This is going too far. Mrs. Das nowhere said that we must enter the Councils to-day or that we should shake hands with Sir William Vincent, while 20 to 25 thousands of our countrymen were in jail. She did not even suggest that the proposal should be considered by the Provincial Conference. All that she said was that the time might come when it would be necessary to capture the Councils and the next Congress should consider the advisability of such a course. One fails to see how much a suggestion or expression of opinion by a President of a Conference can be characterised as a slur on the good name of Bengal. The language used by the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at the Halliday Park meeting was most unfortunate and unwise. If every difference of opinion or expression of opinion become impossible because it is not acceptable to a majority or a minority in a party, then goodbye to all freedom of thought or expression of independent opinion. Hardyal Babu may certainly express his opinion but he should remember that there are others in Bengal who are as jealous of the fair name of Bengal as he is, and that the reputation of a province is not enhanced by a spirit of intolerance of other people's opinions.

BABU MOTILAL GHOSE INTERVIEWED

Messrs Patel and Prakasam had an interview with the veteran leader, Motilal Ghose, who is confined to his bed. In that interview Moti Babu said, "I have always been against entering the new Councils. When Mahatma Gandhi saw me last year (you also were present then) I told him that any one who goes to the Council is likely to be affected with the insidious poison that is there. There are unfortunately some in our own camp who favour the entry. There should be no split in the Camp" Mr. Patel answered, "It is no use talking about this matter now when we have sent twenty-five thousand patriots including women to jail. We shall do our best to see that there is is no split. The question if raised will be settled at the next Congress in December." Mr. Patel also added that if at Gaya the majority were found in favour of entering the Councils then what should be done was to select a land of fervent patriots who would never yield to the insidious poison of the Council Chamber and to urge them to do their duty manfully. So why should Mrs. Das's proposal call for such bitter criticism? The time and energy spent on the controversy are, surely, worthy of a better cause.

MR. S. R. DAS, DETECTIVE.

Mr. S. R. Das, Standing Council, now looms large in the public eye, more so since the incarceration of his cousin Mr. C. R. Das. He is not likely to get back his sleep and appetite until he has counteracted the evils of non-cooperation for which his cousin more than any body else, is responsible. He made the now famous statement in the Local Council, while supporting the repressive legislation prohibiting volunteer organisations, that he had a list of secret societies in Bengal in his pocket. The fact requires a little elucidation. Mr. Das is rightly or wrongly believed to have got hold of certain ex-internees to organise an anti-non-co-operation propaganda. These include one or two young men who have in the past made great sacrifices in the cause of the country. A secret and unholy alliance of this kind has a tendency to leak out and the activities of this gang will not escape the notice of shrewd observers. It is most unlikely that these youngmen will do anything to prejudice the interest of the country. It is believed in wellinformed circles that Mr. Das is running a three-legged race with them for innocent exercise and that his disillusionment will not be long in coming. But whether it will be his disillusionment or that of those people who have unshaken faith in the integrity of these youngmen, time alone will show.

JAIL MEETING.

The prisoners in the Alipore Presidency Jail mutinied yesterday. Mischief-makers first gave word that it was political affair, but it proved to be a lie The prisoners attacked the jail sepoys and Warders and the latter fired on the rioters. The prisoners set fire to jute and oil godowns and there was a furious conflagration. The military and the Fire Brigade were called in and firing and fire-extinguishing operations continued for sometime. There is, of course, the usual uncertainty regarding the number of casualties. Fortunately, there were no political prisoners in the jail. The dignity of being the Swaraj Asram in Calcutta now belongs exclusively to the Central Jail at Alipore. If any political prisoner had been within fifty yards of the scene, the reptile press would have made capital effect of the event. Of course, non-cooperators cannot go altogether unscathed. Already an Anglo-Indian paper has a covert hint. At one time a medical expert in Bengal remarked that all the ills that the flesh was heir to in this presidency was due to book-worm and now a days sundry authorities trace all political and even non-political ills of the country to the non-cooperation movement. An enquiry is bound to follow but perhaps, the fact of the prisoners' frequent protest against the supply of food which was allegedly unfit even for canine consumption will not raise at all. Kismet!

BATTLE MORE THAN HALF-WON.

(Continued from page 7.)

Nor should we omit to remember with grateful appreciation the equaly noble and no less great sacrifices made by that large band of youngmen who, at the very threshhold of their lives, and fired with the purest ambition to serve their Motherland, have come forward in their hundreds and thousands and given their all in this noble cause. Our hearts go out to them into their prison cells in all loving respect, and let us by our own hard work and unshakable determination to get Swaraj assure them that their sacrifices will never go in vain.

HOMAGE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Before proceeding further, it is our privilege as also our sacred and bounden duty to offer our deep and reverent homage to our great and saintly Leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who inaugurated this unique movement of Non-violent Non-co-operation, and for nearly 20 months guided and controlled it with a combination of wisdom, courage, tact and foresight without a parallel in the annals of the world. It will be impertinent on our part if we try to apreciate his work or even atempt to pass encomiums on the great qualities that he possesses. I shall not attempt to do so. We can only bow our heads in deep thankfulness to Providence which has vouchsafed to grant us the inestimable boon of such a great personality at a time when India, fallen and stricken India, stood sorely in need of a strong hand to pull us out of the Slough of Despond. At the time when he entered into the arena of politics, it looked as if the claims of India to justice, freedom and self determination had been for ever ruthlessly trampled under foot. The solemn pledges given by the British Prime Minister to the Muslims had been cruelly broken, and the faith, that one rightly or wrongly had in the justice and fairplay of the English, was gone for ever. The horrors of the Martial Law in the Punjab and the subsequent denial of even bare justice to the Indian nation by the Indian and British Governments, nay, the very British people themselves had made us despair for ever that the Indians would ever be treated as human beings entitled to ordinary human rights and privileges. Further the despatches following on the grant of the Reforms had clearly demonstrated that it was not the intention of the Bureaucracy to adhere to their solemn pronouncements in any generous spirit; and indeed, they had given good grounds for believing that the old, old game was being played again, of taking with one hand what was being given with the other. Progress by means of constitutional agitation implies good faith both on the part of those that give and on the part of those that receive. It however, became soon evident that our rulers were lacking altogether in this element of good faith. Consequently, a large section of thinking Indian population who believed in the efficacy of Reforms and progressive realisation of self-government by, what are termed, constitutional means had their moorings unloosed and were drifting hopelessly and aimlessly. It was at this moment of gloom and despondency when hope had died down and faith in the goodness of human nature was shattered, that Mahatma Gandhi came forward and we began to see a ray of hope whereby we could triumph inspite of the forces of reaction which stood arrayed against us. He showed us a path for us to travel, treading on which we could by pure self-reliance, self-purification and self-sacrifice, attain our goal without taking thought of the strength of the opposition. He put before us definitely the programme of Non-co-operation which, in essence, means that if we would destroy evil and triumph over it, we can do only by religiously disassociating ourselves with it and turning our faces away from all the cheap, temporary and momentary advantages and benefits which co-operation with it does generally give. This was a bold and uncompromising doctrine, religious in its essence, now being applied in the field of politics for the first time in the history of the world. I do not mean to say that Non-co-operation was unknown before, but *Non-violent* Non-co-operation was certainly a novelty, as non-violence implies a deep religious feeling and an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil. This movement would have shared the fate that all movements, inspired by a lofty and high idealism and divorced from the common devices peculiar to the popular conception of politics, have shared in history, were it not that the same genius that conceived it was there to put it into practice and to see it through its successive stages overcoming every difficulty by the sheer weight of the great driving power of a tremendous personality, in short by his Soul force. The position to-day is that this movement has taken deep root in our soil and the whole mass of the Indian nation, barring a handful of the educated community, has been stirred to its very depths as never before in the history of this ancient land, and, inspired with the basic doctrines of the movement, is prepared to see it triumph or diein the atempt Whether this movement has been a success or a failure, I will leave it to others to judge but there is no denying the fact that the marvellous enthusiasm with which it has been taken up and carried on shows unmistakably that, with all its call on the noblest and the best in human nature, with all the sacrifices it involves and the high spiritual elevation that it exacts, it is a movement which seems to be peculiarly fitted to the genius of tht people of India. Mahatma Gandhi, who inaugurated it, and carried it on in all its initial and difficult stages, has been put away from the scene of his active labours to enjoy a well earned rest. Are we to be glad or sorry that we are deprived of his guiding hand at this moment? It is a most difficult question to answer, but speaking for myself I am disposed to be glad of it. It seems to me that this imprisonment of his is, perhaps, a test placed on us by Providence to see whether we have imbibed the real spirit of his teachings, whether we have grasped it sufficiently to be able to carry on the movement in his absence with the same vigour and in the same pure and religious spirit which he tried to breathe into it. If we can stand this test, then indeed, success is certain; for a movement which depends on one or a few personalities can never hope to succeed or if it does succeed, will the success be permanent?

HAS N.-C.-O. SUCCEED.

Let us see then what position we occupy to-day and whether the Non-co-operation movement has been a success or a failure. In my humble opinion, there can be no two opinions about it, and that it has been a success and a success from start to finish. For what, after all, were we striving for? Our object was the righting of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and the winning of Swaraj. Though we had a triple goal to attain we might as well say that our object was the attainment of Swaraj. Once wt attained the power to rule ourselves and control our destinies, the solving of the other two problems would follow as a matter of course. Swaraj, then, being our goal, let us proceed to consider what were the real obstacles in our way. The reply naturally is firstly our internal dissensions, especially between the Hindus and the Mohammadans, and secondly the present bureaucratic foreign Government, whose mainstay was prestige and our willing co-operation with it in keeping us in bondage. There is no denying the fact, whatever might be said to the contrary, that the English domination in India is being kept up by prestige and prestige alone and it is because of this prestige that we have upto now been offering it our co-operation In estimating, therefore, our achievement in the past 20 months since Non-co-operation was adopted by the Indian National Congress at Calcutta, we have merely to consider what progress we have made in these two directions.

A careful study of the present situation will convince even the most hostile critic that we have, achieved almost or nearly, all that we had in view Hindu Mohammadan dissensions, the root cause of our weakness, are nearly non-existent to-day. We have made rapid strides in sinking our differences and creating that atmosphere of mutual trust and good will without which no common endeavour is possible. I do not mean to say that we have done all we wanted to do, but I most certainly maintain that we have advanced so far in this matter that our future is full of promise and there is no room for despondency. If we only proceed on the same lines and with the same zeal, the end of distrust and suspicion is in sight. There is doubtless need for ceaseless endeavour, for most vigilant nursing but we can safely say that the tree, has already taken firm root and has only to be tended and cared for before it bursts into full blossom and ripens into fruit. In the certain conflict with the authorities that has taken place, all the communities have stood shoulder to shoulder with one another and have suffered on common. Where blows have been received, where liberty has been restricted and where blood has been shed, the Hindus and Muslims have vied with one another in offering the greatest sacrifice. If this commonly suffering, willingly undergone, way, sometimes even invited, cannot cement us together, then no force on earth ever will.

Now let us consider how does the prestige of the Government stand to-day. That prestige is in the dust, never more to rise again to enslave our minds and exact help from us in our own degradation. All over India the message of Swaraj has been carried to every hearth and home. Everyone, be he Moderate, be he Extremist, considers self-Government as indispensable for India to be able to rise to her full stature and take her rightful place among the nations of the world on a footing of equality. The present system of Government is considered an evil, to be ended and replaced by full responsible Government at as early a stage as possible The word of the Government is no longer believed in and faith in its integrity and good intentions is shaken for ever. Belief in the justice of the British counts, specially in political cases, is almost a thing of the past. As the Leader of Allahabad, a paper which certainly does not err on the side of extremism has put it. "We used to be told in the old Congress days that the educated classes did not represent the masses but that the masses were too passive and too ignorant to care for politics and regarded the British officers, as their trusted leaders. The scene is changed.....the the vast depths of tireless immobility are heaving with life. Where is that trust now? Why has it melted at the non-co-operator's touch as snow melts before the Sun of June? The one feeling of the masses appears to be an absolute distrust of Government...they are ready to believe anything however monstrous and incomprehensible, about it and of it. It is not merely that they are credulous...this distrust and disbelief has been fostered by the actions of Government itself. Promises have been made and then broken...pledges have been given and then explained away. Let us face facts courageously and frankly." The soundness of the education imparted in schools is questioned, and hope that the British people will some day grant Dominion status out of the goodness of their heart, has been given up once and for all. Even the unlettered peasant and the ignorant wage earner has found out for himself that the policy of this Government is one of exploitation throughout—exploitation of the brain, exploitation of the body and of manhood and exploitation of the fruits of labour; and every man, woman and child has grasped the lesson that if we would be free we will have to attain freedom by our own unassisted efforts and in spite of the opposition of our present Government. The lesson of self-reliance has gone home and the whole nation has been taught that what it would have, it will have to strive for and that nothing is worth having which had not been won by one's own efforts.

I ask, is this a small achievement? The battle is more than half won and it would be foolish if any one were to be despondent to day. It is true, no doubt true that we have not wrested the power from the hands of the Bureaucracy, but that is only a question of time. If we would only persevere in the same path and with the same zeal, the day would not be far distant when we would have secured full Swaraj.

PRESENT POSITION OF GOVT.

In considering this matter, it would be very helpful for us to take into account the present position of our adversary, and try to draw a lesson both from his acts and mentality. At the beginning of the Non-co-operation movement, the Government seemed to think it a mad scheme and announced that it was not going to interfere with it, but was going to leave it to die of inanition. They seemed to think that it was such a hopelessly futile scheme that it was not necessary to take any action against it or its advocates, so long as they refrained from preaching or practising violence. This policy it adhered to for nearly a year. But what is the position to-day? Contrary to their expectations they found the movement gaining strength day by day, that at last they became alarmed and had to take most desperate and, what I can safely call, ill-advised action. Remember that we had not departed from our ideal of Non-violence. We had preached it so constantly and so thoroughly that at the present day India is more non-violent in its political attitude than India or any other nation ever was or can hope to be. We had inculcated this doctrine in the masses so successfully that, inspite of grave provocation, non-violence even under most trying circumstances has been the rule. Outbreaks of a violent character there have been, but they have been few and far between and really insignificant in their magnitude, or in their effects on the rest of the country. But inspite of all this, the Government has had to depart from its professed attitude of non-interference. We have given most astonishing proofs of our strict adherence to non-violence as a method of political warfare, and the 40,000 men or so who have gone to jail are an incontrovertible proof of this statement. But what has been the result? The result is that to-day in the Punjab and some other provinces, the Government seems to have entirely lost its head and has resorted to repression pure and simple. Out of our own free will we suspended the movement of mass civil disobedience throughout the country. If the Government had been really of the opinion that violence was the one thing it objected to, then, after the Bardoli resolution there was no need for any action on its part of a repressive character. Inspite of that it is now resorting in the Punjab to repression on such a large scale that it becomes evident that its avowed object of securing law and order is mere *Camouflage* meant to throw dust in the eyes of the outside world. I am becoming more and more convinced every day that the Government has just now begun to find out that the real danger to it is not violence itself and to its existence absolute non-on the part of the people but a belief in knowledge before that if the people remained perfectly non-violent, voluntarily and willingly non-violent, that is to say, non-violent oct of a consciousness of strength and spiritual and moral superiority and not merely out of cowardice, and at the same time are determined not to relax their efforts to achieve political freedom by this method, then they would be putting forth a power which no Government on earth can successfully cope with by the use of any amount of physical force or machine guns and aeroplanes. As one English writer puts it. "Passive Resistance is a most difficult weapon for a Government to cope with, for if the Government resorts to force to suppress it, it (Government) at once puts itself on a lower moral plane than the adversary."

The lesson I wish to draw is that the very intensity of the efforts the Government is putting forth to suppress this movement is a proof of the strength that the movement has attained. Judged by this standard, we can very well say that the Non-co-operation movement in the Punjab has attained remarkable success, indeed. Ever since the Bardoli decision the Congress Committees in this Province had definitely, made up their minde to settle down to a quiet programme of constructive work as outlined in the Bardoli-Delhi resolutions; but we find that the attitude of the Government has entirely changed, specially since the departure of the Prince of Wales from Indian shores, and it has taken to methods which, I have no hesitation in calling as a repetition of the methods under Martial Law. It seems, the Government has issued instructions that the Akali, the Congress and the Khilafat movement in the Punjab and the system of panchayats must be completely suppressed and, I have it on a reliable authority, that one of the District officers had issued instructions to his subordinate to make a *clean sweep* of all the political workers in his district. Let me just detail to you some of the things that have been done and are being done in the name of law and order in this on happy Province.

ARRESTS

Arrests are being made usually without warrants even in those cases where specific proceedings against individuals had been in contemplation for sometime. Recently, since the new repressive policy started about a month and a half ago, a number of blank warrants are issued by the magistrate to the police officials and the filling up of the names of the accused is left to their sweet will and pleasure. Sometimes the magistrate accompanies these parties of the police and sometimes not But it can readily be imagined, what an abuse this practice lends itself to as it gives a wide scope to the police to terrorise innocent people and extort, perhaps, money from their by threatening them with arrest. A police party going into any village with blank warrants in their hands can terrorise the whole village and especially those people who are not avowed non-co-operators. Reports have come from Sialkot district that the police have very often arrested people unconnected with political movements, especially non-co-operation, simply because they were easier game The non-cooperators not being afraid of arrest, on the contrary welcoming it, are not a paying proposition. Sometimes, where instructions to arrest two or three men in a village were given, the police have arrested a lot more along with them in the hope that those others would pay subsequently for their liberty. The result has been that several persons, who are hauled up, have been let go after a few days' detention without any charge being framed against them or cases brought. In Sialkot town itself, we have had the spectacle of nearly a hundred men being arrested in a few days' time, and after the lapse of a short interval all, but five or six of them, being let off without any explanation being offered. In Daska a small town in Sialkot District the whole bar consists of 6 gentlemen; of these 5 were arrested and the 6th was left out because he was not in the Station at the time It seems they were not told what they were arrested for but were asked to express regret. They very properly refused to do any such thing as nothing was alleged against them and were let off after a few days' detention. In other places where people had assembled for quite legitimate purposes, the police had come on the scene and declaring the meeting an unlawful assembly, had asked them to disperse. On their refusal to do so, they had dispersed the meeting by use of brass bound sticks and butt end of guns and arrested as many as they liked. In the village of Subraon, where the people had assembled and were considering whether to pay the punitive tax or not, the meeting was forcibly dispersed and some arrests also made though they had not created any the slightest breach of the peace. Reports have also come in that in some villages anybody wearing a black turban has been proceeded against, evidently because he was an Akali and no more. The Sheromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have made allegations that entirely religious gatherings have been prohibited and efforts also made to disperse them. The Government declared some-time ago that Kirpans of any length could be worn, provided certain conditions e.g., carrying them sheathed in a scabbard and suspended on the side were observed. They seem to have revised their attitude in this respect and now-a-days many prosecutions for wearing Kirpans are taking place. It looks as if the Government had given a free hand to its subordinate magistrates and the magistrates in their turn to the police who are now all in all as in the old Martial Law days.

A FEW INSTANCES.

The arrests are being made in an unnecessarily harsh and cruel fashion. Complaints are pouring in every day that the police behave with great brutality, handcuffing all prisoners irrespective of their status and position, making them walk long distances in the burning sun inspite of bodily infirmities, keeping them overcrowded in the police lock-up and not even giving them the ordinary facilities for performing their ablutions and very often sending them out for necessary purposes in pairs with their hands manacled. When assemblies are dispersed, an unnecessary use of force is made often causing severe injuries to the unresisting victims. The harrowing tales of the treatment, to which the volunteers were subjected in December and January, are still in our minds. Very often the police sub-inspectors boast that they have free permission to do what they like with a promise of support from their superior for all their highhandedness. Picketing parties are very severely handled, and the brutal way in which some of the volunteers of Rawalpindi where they were late as the end of March, dragged by the first soundly beaten and then dragging legs with their shoulder and head bobbed along the ground until the hair was rubbed off and in one case at least an unmentionable but revolting cruelty practised, recalls some of the horrors perpetrated by the police officials in Martial Law days in Amritsar for the purpose of extorting a confession from the hapless victims. What is worse still, the police seem to take a delight in offending the religious susceptibilities of the people they arrest; a Sikh is pulled by his beard, as was brazenly admitted by a European police officer in the court of Mr. Keough the other day;) and sometimes the Sikhs are tied together by the hair of the head It is to be remembered that all this time the people arrested are entirely non-violent and unresisting and make not the slightest objection to go along with the police officers. Only the other day, on the 18th of April, when a party of youngmen in Lahore were taking some of the old discarded foreign clothes, about 1000 in number, in procession the police surrounded them, belaboured them with sticks and snatched away all the clothes that were carried in procession. I do not know under what law they could confiscate these clothes; but it is a fact that the clothes have not been returned up till now. They did not even respect the modesty of women in Subraon, a village in the Lahore District.

SUIT AGAINST AHMEDABAD CITIZENS.

FOR "MISAPPLICATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, April, 30.

The Secretary of State, for India has filed a civil suit in the District Court of Ahmedabad against 19 members of the late Municipal Board for recovery of the sum of about one lakh and 68 thousand rupees, being the amount spent by the Ahmedabad Municipality on Education from 18th February 1921, to 17th December 1921, on the grounds that the said members were members of a conspiracy to cause the said primary schools to be conducted contrary to the provisions of the Municipal Act and rules and that the money spent after the said schools is a legal misapplication of Municipal funds under the Bombay District Municipality Act. The suit is field against those members who voted for the refusal of Government educational grant in pursuance of the Nagpur Congress Resolution. It may be noted that the resolutions sanctioning educational budget, in pursuance of which the above expenditure was incurred was unanimously passed by non-co-operating, as well as co-operating members. Cooperating members, who were a party to the incurring of the said expenditure, are not proceeded against. Mr. R. B. Girdharilal Uttamram, Government Pleader, who was a member of the late Board and is also a member of the present Government Committee of Management has filed this suit on behalf of Government.

MAULANA AZAD SUBHANI.

PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING SCHEDULED AREA IN MALABAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May, 1.

The following order was served on Maulana Azad Subhani at 4 p.m. yesterday. Malabar District Magistrate Office, Camp Ponnani dated 21/4/22. Mr. R. H. Ellis, District Magistrate of Malabar hereby under Notification No. 46 of the Government of Madras, dated 24th February 1922, prohibit you Abdul Kalam Azad Subhani from entering any portion of the scheduled area as defined in Malabar Restoration of Order Ordinance; that is to say any portion of the Taluks of Walluvanad, Ernad, Ponnani and Calcutta (Sd) R. H. Sllis, District Magistrate.

The president of the Sikh League has made a definite charge that the police entered the Zenana portions of the houses and made the women give up their jewellery, and sometimes even snatched them from their persons. It is worthy of note that in this affair, the magistrate, who came to the village had no distraint warrants with him and yet forcibly took away the cattle, fodder and ornaments from the people's houses, who had to pay the punitive tax. No forms of law are observed, and if the people have lost all respect for law, the officers themselves seem to care equally little for the laws of their own making. No even religious ceremonies are respected. At Warsam Mangal, in District Amritsar, a body of armed police appeared when the Amrit ceremony was being performed, and threatened that all those who would take part in the ceremony and becam Akalies would be arrested, In Lahore, while some Hindu volunteers, were performing Sandhya in the police lock-up, the Superintendent of Police personally came and rudely interrupted and prevented them from going on with their Sandhya and punished them for alleged misbehaviour. When the matter was brought up before the authorities a very lame excuse was offered that the officer did not know that they were reciting Sandhya, though the officer is a person who knows the vernacular thorcughly well. No word of apology has been uttered, nor has the officer been censured up to now. From Raikot in Ludhiana District comes a tale that the Additional Superintendent of Police who went to make arrests, resented the people salaming Moulvi Fazal Haq after his arrest, and insisted on their salaming him instead. When they refused, he whipped them himself with his cane, and even an old woman of 70 and a boy of 5 did not escape his anger. When, as a protest against this inhuman treatment the shopkeepers observed a hartal, he had them hauled up before him and had them given five stripes each, and to him he considered the ringleader ten stripes for this heinous offence. The account of this has appeared in the papers, but so far the Government has not taken any action on it. You are also aware of the case of a courageous lady of Amritsar who tried to shield with her body the poor volunteers from being mercilessly beaten by the police and got belaboured herself for her merciful intervention.

Take again the parade of armed forces in several districts in the Punjab. in the Government has not alleged that there The Government or fear of any violence; still is any rebellion. being marched through the large forces are a view to overawe the villages simply with or into them. In public and strike terror exactions are any wonder if in these matters? In many made or forcible supplies levied simply villages punitive police are quartered the Congress because the villagers take part in progress, Khilafat and the Gurdwara movement. The police acts with studied and cruelty towards the inhabitants. This is an account that in some places they prohibit the people going to their fields, after 8 o'clock at night which means a great hardship to these agriculturists especially in these days when the harvest is getting ripe and need scareful watching Such an order recalls the curfew order of the Martial Law days, only now we have it in the villages and that too without the declaration of Martial Law. In another place they go on singing ribald songs throughout the day in the middle of the village while there are women and girls about.

(To be continued.)

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PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN TOUR.

"NOT POLITICALLY A SUCCESS."

It must be admitted that India breathed a sigh of relief when the Renown steamed out of Karachi harbour, writes the Bombay correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian. The visit, in spite of many brilliant and impressive moments and frequent outbursts of enthusiastic loyalty, was far from being an unqualified success. It inevitably took the form of a duel between the two most popular men in India, and unfortunately loyalty to the one was incompatible with discipleship of the other. The pitch was queered for the Prince before he set foot in India, and all the pluck with which he has played an uphill and losing game could not avail to balance too heavy a handicap.

On the day the Prince sailed from Karachi 10,000 angry and self-righteous men were lying in prison because of his coming, and will presently emerge from gaol with their ancient hate fed by a recent souring personal experience. They will come out of prison confirmed in the principle of disobedience to the State. In a country which is scrutinising every lac of public expenditure even loyal bodies of men are grudgingly counting the cost of having entertained the Prince, and thinking how much better the money might have been spent. Englishmen are irritated because the boycott met so considerable a measure of success. The Prince himself must entertain mixed feelings. It was not the intention of his entourage that he should come into close contact with the problems and aspirations of thoughtful Indians. It was supposed to be visit of pleasure and ceremony, and pleasure the Prince has undoubtedly derived from the sports and gorgeousness of the East, but the ceremony he has met with undisguised impatience. In the Native States it seemed the fitting accompaniment of ancient tradition and of the willingness of an Eastern people to prostrate itself before its ruler. When ceremony takes the form of star-spangled princes, of gorgeously caparisoned elephants, and marble halls running with perfumed water, there is the excuse of picturesqueness and age-long custom. When it takes the form of inviting an enthusiastic dancer to have as his partner on every occasion the most venerable lady present it seemed to the Prince to have no excuse at all, and he treated the cast-iron rules of precedence (so much more cast-iron in India than in Buckingham Palace) with democratic ruthlessness. The result has been an everwidening trail of offended great ladies in his wake. It was a useful lesson for a precedence-and-precedent-ridden land. Another useful lesson which the Prince has taught India is that speeches are not successful in proportion to their length but in proportion to their sincerity and appositeness.

Yet in spite of his speeches and of the enthusiasm which the Prince has called forth from all with whom he has come in personal contact it would be blinking facts to pretend that the visit has been a success politically. It has played into the hands of the disaffected party, who will always associate the policy of repression now in force with the desire to safeguard the Prince.

POLICE "VIGILANCE."

AKALIS AND DACOITS.

The following letter received by the Secretary, Sromani Gurdwara Committee, Amritsar, speaks for itself:—

Kalar, 24th April:—Honoured Sir,—The Government issues communiques saying that dacoitees are committed by the Akalis, which is not a fact, but whenever towns are saved from the hands of daring dacoits through the courage and gallantry of Akalis, the Government keeps quiet.

On April the 17th, 16 dacoits armed with rifles and pistols entered the village of Kalar (Dist. Rawalpindi) at 11 p.m. and began looting the shops. The towns people came to know of it and went in body towards the place where the looting was going on. The dacoits began to fire and all except the Akalis left the place.

The Akalis began shouting "Sat Sri Akal" and exhorted each other to save the town at the risk of their lives. The dacoits also challenged the Akalis to come prepared to die. The Akalis kept on advancing towards the Dacoits, receiving bullets but showering stones at the latter. This went on for about an hour. When the Akalis got near and could make use of their lathies, the dacoits ran away.

The all vigilant police reached the spot, after the dacoits had made good their escape, although the whole place had been ringing with the shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" and the sounds of bullets at the dead of night for about an hour. It is worthy to note that the police station is just outside the village. 12 Akalis received bullet wounds. Some of them had got 2 ir 3 bullets and are in serious condition.—(Sd.) Ishar Singh Chadda, Secretary, Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kalar.

"SLAVES OF THE RING."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your last Sunday edition, under the heading, Slaves of the Ring, you write about the occult powers of one Mr. Mir as a thought-reader and a genuine worker of miracles.

As I am by nature and education a sceptic in these matters, I paid a visit yesterday to this famous wizard of Sandhurst Road, to find out for myself how the miracle was worked.

I am glad to say I did not find in Mr. Mir a sorcerer or a magician as he is made out to be.

I wrote out a very simple question on a piece of paper and asked Mr. Mir to read what I had written, with the eyes of his mind. But his mystical and weird powers failed him miserably in my case, and he was as blind as a bat. Why? Because I took care to interpose my leather note-book between the top sheet of the block of writing paper that was handed to me and on which I wrote my question, and the underlying sheet which receives the pencil impression and which any child that runs may read.

Personally I am an expert at various kinds of thought reading tricks, and after my twenty years' experience I boldly say that thought reading or thought transference without pre-arranged signals whether vocal, visual, tactile, or olfactory, is an impossibility. Man's mind is a *sanctum sanctorium* in which no outsider can penetrate, and I challenge all the wizards and witches of India to prove to the contrary.—Yours, etc.

NON CREDO QUIA IMPOSSIBLE.

HATRED OF GANDHI CAP.

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S ANTICS

(From A Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, April 27.

At a public meeting held last evening at Bilaspur, Kazi Mahbub Beg, a respectable Malguzar of the district and member of the Bilaspur Local Board publicly stated that on 22nd night the District Superintendent of Police, assaulted him, as he was entering the police lines to meet a relative of his. He also stated that the Superintendent snatched his Gandhi cap, set fire to it and trampled it under his shoes and in addition used offensive language towards the Kazi. The incident has caused considerable excitement in the town for the past few days and, had it not been for the restraining influence exercised by the Congress Committee, would have provoked breach of peace. The meeting which was largely attended by all sections of people censured the conduct of the police official and thought that the possibility of such regrettable incidents at a time when responsible government is supposed to have been begun in the Provinces should open the eyes of people who have not yet perceived the evils of the existing system.

NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The first Ordinary General Meeting of the New Era Insurance Co. Ltd., was held at the Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, on Saturday last, when Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Chairman of the Board, presided. The Directors' report stated that during the year under report the company received 200 proposals for insurance for Rs. 4,44,611-2-0 yielding an annual premium of Rs. 13,534-4-0. Out of which 156 proposals resulted in completed and paid for policies for Rs. 2,71,000 with an annual income of Rs. 110-61-15-0. The others are awaiting computation or declined or withdrawn The results of the first year compare favourably with others, and the Directors believe there is a bright future for the institution.

Two of the Directors, Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mr. Chitnis, retired by rotation but were unanimously re-elected by the shareholders present and Messrs. Appaji Manilal and Co., Government Deplimaed accountants, were also re-elected auditors for this year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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Every Policy continues to participate in the monthly drawings, so long as it does not draw a prize or reimbursement of Rs. 1,000 or over. No sooner it has so done payments of further premiums cease and the policy is cancelled. After a policy has been in force for two years and premiums have been duly paid for this period, it carries a fixed loan and surrender value for each year thereafter that it is in force, and in case of death of a Policy-holder his estate can continue the payment of premiums, transfer the policy to a third party, or have the policy cancelled and receive the surrender value.

Drawings will take place in the presence of a Notary Public, the Auditors and Press Representatives, on the 15th of every month. The numbers of the winning Policies, with the names and addresses of their Holders, will be published immediately after each drawing in the leading newspapers. All reimbursements (Prizes) will be paid out, in cash, the day after each drawing on presentation of the drawn Policies either personally or through any Bank.

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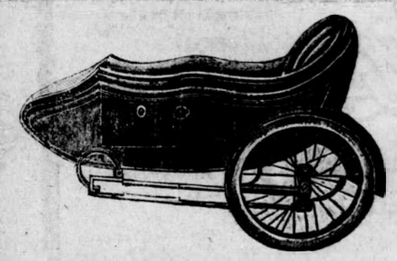

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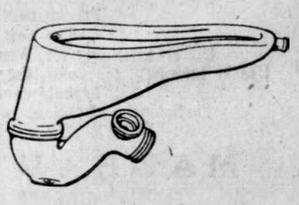

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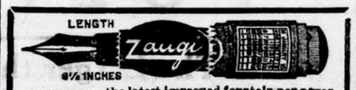

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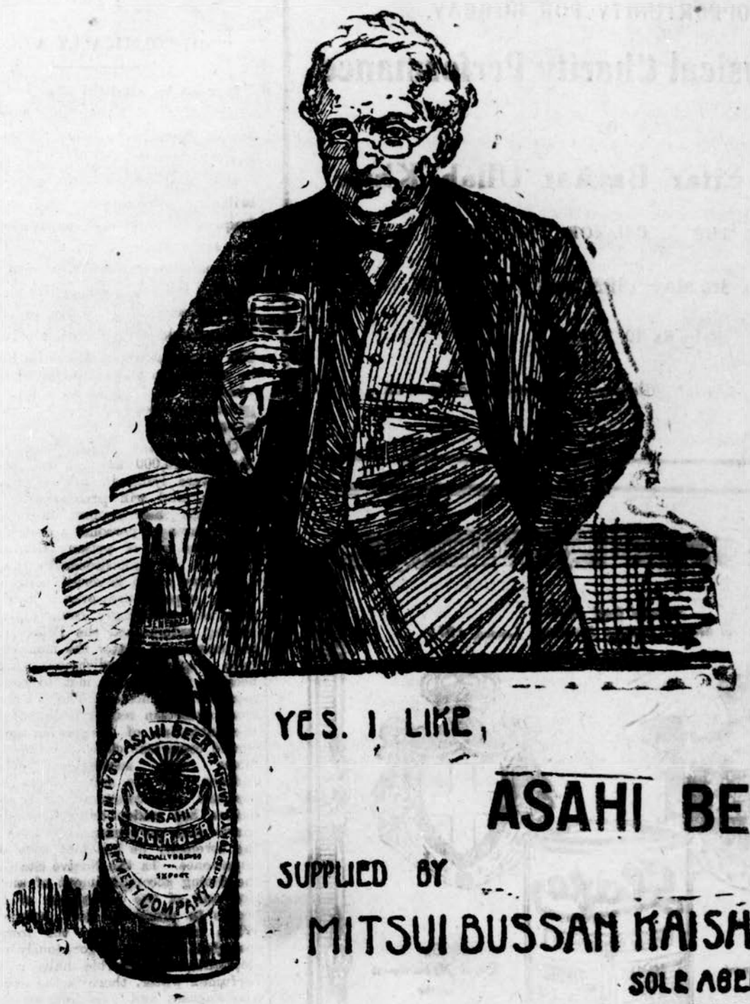

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